

An Old
Westminster
Endowment.

BY
E. S. Day



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HER MAJESTY QUEEN ANNE
WHO GRANTED THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL CHARTER IN 1706.

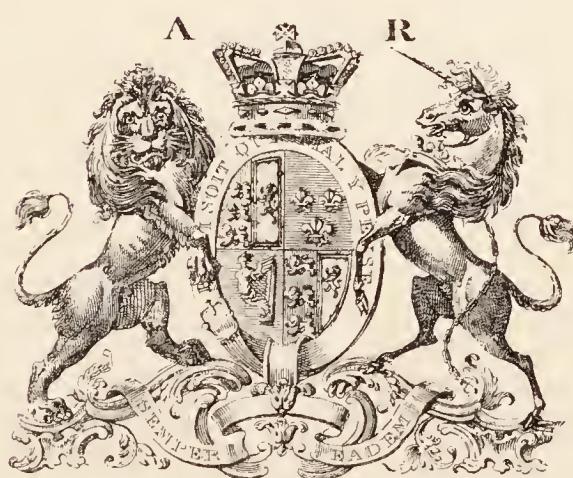
AN OLD WESTMINSTER ENDOWMENT

Being a History of the Grey Coat Hospital
as recorded in the Minute Books.

BY

E. S. DAY

Head Mistress.



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TO

THE VERY REVEREND

GEORGE GRANVILLE BRADLEY, D.D.,

DEAN OF WESTMINSTER,

THIS SHORT RECORD OF WORK DONE ON ABBEY LAND

IS DEDICATED.

PREFACE.

THIS little book appeals, in the first place, to those connected with the School, whether as "Old Greys," Governors, or Mistresses. For them it has been written, and if others read the Grey Coat Chronicle, they are asked to do so in a sympathetic, rather than a critical spirit, realizing that it is primarily a "Home Story" addressed to those, who, in various ways, have caught the spirit of the place, and regard the Grey Coat Hospital not as a Public Institution, but as the dearly loved home of a great family. This accounts for a minuteness of detail, which if the book were addressed to a more general public would be undesirable.

The Author desires gratefully to acknowledge the kindness of Messrs. Chatto and Windus in allowing her to use two illustrations which were prepared for Sir Walter Besant's delightful book on "Westminster." She has also to thank the Proprietors of "The Girls' Realm" for their kind permission to reproduce four of the illustrations which appeared in an article upon the Grey Coat School, issued in December, 1900.

E. S. DAY.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL,

WESTMINSTER.

1902.

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AN OLD WESTMINSTER ENDOWMENT.

CHAPTER I.

The preliminary arrangements for opening the Grey Coat School.

THE end of the seventeenth century was, in England, a period of great religious activity. At the Restoration, the rebound from an unlovely Puritanism, unhappily landed the nation in a far more unlovely period of license, but even in the early days of the Restoration, England was not without her Saints. Bishop Cosin in the North, and Bishop Ken in the South, stand out as Christian Scholars, steadfast and far-seeing, at a time of national demoralization. The teaching and practice of such men could not be in vain. The fruit of their labours can be seen in the general movement in the English Church, which, before long, found its noblest expression in the work of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

Before 1701, when the first Foreign Missionaries were sent out by that Society, efforts towards Reform

at home were being made. Societies, like our Church Guilds, sprang up in various places, for “the Reformation of Manners.” The members of these societies were pledged to be systematic in their habits of Devotion, and above all to be careful in their preparation for, and reception of Holy Communion. Mutual Intercession, and Intercession for the Church at large, also formed part of their rule of life. Such societies could not fail to become centres of aggressive Christian work. It is therefore no surprise to find, that they pledged themselves to do their utmost for the repression of immorality, drunkenness, and gambling.

They soon realized that to root out evil, without replacing it with good, was hopeless. So—ignorance being a great cause of depravity—they turned their attention to the need of education. “Fill the Schools and you will empty the prisons” has been a popular cry in our own days. Two centuries ago, it was by no means popular, it was in those days the cry not for secular, but for religious teaching. The Christian workers, under the later Stuarts believed, that it was their duty to provide definite Christian teaching for the Children of the Poor, and to circulate among all whom they could reach Bibles, Prayer Books, and books of religious instruction—thus sowing broadcast the good seed.

The Church set herself to work, (1), to reform the lives of her members, (2) to provide Christian Education for her children, and then (3) to carry the knowledge of the Gospel to Foreign Parts. The object of

this record is to show how the Education problem was dealt with at that date in the City of Westminster.

“ Several of the Inhabitants of the Parish of St Margaret, Westminster, having taken into their serious consideration the great misery that the Poor Children of the said Parish doe generally suffer, by reason of their Idle and Licentious Education ; their nurses, or those that provide for them, generally suffering, if not encouraging, them to wander about and begg, by which means and the Evill customs and habits they contract thereby, they become (for the most part) the Curse and Trouble of all places where they live, and often by their wicked Actions are brought to shamefull untimely death and Destruction :—

“ To prevent the like miseries for the future, in the said Parish as much as in them lay, the persons hereafter named, in particular, did think it proper and convenient to Erect a Free School in the said Parish, where 40 of the Greatest Objects of Charity they could find, should, from time to time, be educated in sober and Vertuous Principles and instructed in the Christian Religion.

“ And for their Incouragement in their Learning, they did Propose that the s^d 40 Children should be cloathed as hereafter directed, and when fit to goe out Apprentices should be carefully placed out to Honest Masters, who should take care, as well of their good Principles, as instruct them how to get an honest livelyhood, by their labours and industry in the world.

“ In order thereto, they made choice of Thomas

Ashenden to be master of the said schools, to whom they agreed to allow a yearly sallary of twenty-six pounds, to be paid him out of such contributions as should be raised for maintaining the School ; the said Master, as well as the whole method of managing the said Schoole, to be Entirely at the Direction of the persons undernamed, who promised to be Trustees and Overseers of the premises. The names of the said Trustees are as follows :—

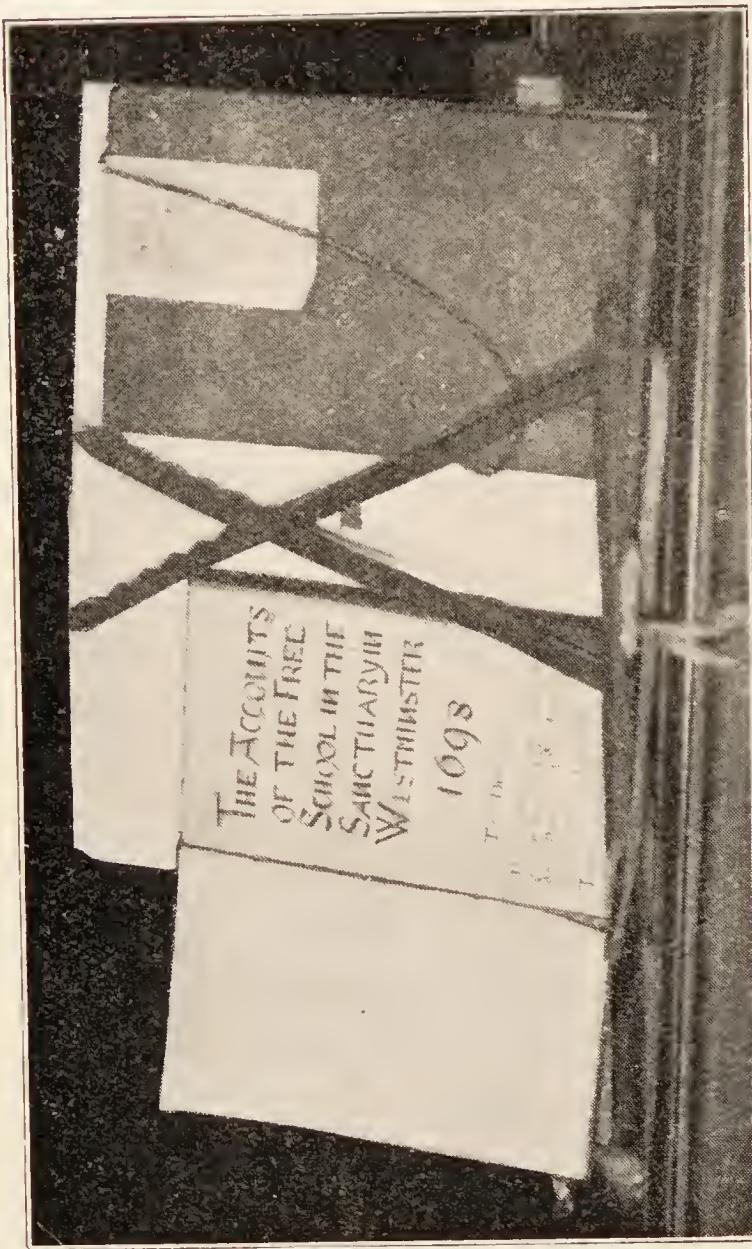
Robert Maddock,	Charles Webbe,
John Holmes,	Symon Boult,
Thomas Wisdome,	John Wilkins.
Richard ffyler	Samuel Michell.

“ The said Trustees having each of them, freely and liberally, contributed towards the Charges of the said School by their own, and subscriptions procured from other Substantiall persons to Joyne with them—and having a competent yearly Summe Subscribed for that purpose, they pitched upon a house in the Broad Sanctuary, Westminster for the School to be kept, and where the Master is to reside, and agreed to meet there, weekly or oftener, from time to time, as there should be occasion.”

Such is the account, given in its earliest Minute Book, of the School known as the Grey Coat Hospital. The Minute Books are complete from the first formal meeting in the Autumn of 1698, to the present time, and from them, the following Sketch of the School’s History is drawn. There is a double series

of these records, the “Fair Minute Books” neatly copied and very fairly spelt, and the more interesting “Ruff” or “Fowl” books, which are not very easy to decipher, having been written, apparently, by whoever was Chairman for the day. Some of these worthies wrote very illegibly; and none, till the middle of the eighteenth century, allowed themselves to be fettered by rules as to spelling.

On November 30th, 1698, the eight original Governors met at the house they had taken in Broad Sanctuary. Six out of the eight were Westminster Tradesmen; Robert Maddock was a Cheesemonger, John Holmes sold “sope” and candles, Thomas Wisdome, brooms and leather goods, Richard ffyler was a draper, and Samuel Michell a Bookseller. There is no evidence in the School records as to the profession or calling of the other two. At that November meeting their first consideration was financial. They wrote a letter to Dr. Nicholas Onley, the Rector of St. Margaret’s, asking for a “Special Monthly Preparation Sermon and Collection” the money collected, to be spent on apprenticing boys. The Rector feared to weary his congregation, so refused to sanction more than one “Grey Coat Sunday” in each year. These “Sermon Days,” as they were called, were observed yearly until 1834, beyond which date they are not mentioned in the Minutes. There are still in the Board Room the Wands, which generations of Grey Coat Boys carried before the Governors when they collected for the Schools.



SOME QUAIN'T OLD RELICS OF THE HOSPITAL.

THE ACCOUNT BOOK, THE RECORD BOOK BEGUN IN 1698, AND THE TALLY STICK,
THE NOTCHES OF WHICH RECORD THE PURCHASE BY THE EARLY
GOVERNORS OF GOVERNMENT STOCK.

It had been resolved that the Children should be clothed. The Governors seem to have attacked the clothing question rather oddly. Their care was not to provide coats or shirts, but “bands” and caps. When the linen needed for the bands was bought, the Governors divided it among them, and took it home to be made up by their wives and daughters. They met weekly during December. On the 7th, they each subscribed five shillings; a week later they added seven and sixpence. Then, to look after their £5, they elected Mr. Maddock as their Treasurer. One can hardly avoid a smile at the picture of these eight Founders busying themselves over spending £5—but from their modest gifts there has grown, in the course of two centuries, the noble Endowment, which is of such use to the girls of Westminster. It is a wonderful instance of “increase”: probably far beyond what the Governors dreamt of, when in 1706 they took for the motto of the Foundation the words “God give the Increase.”

During December, their house (the rent of which was £5) was fitted up as a School, at a cost of £1 2s. 9d. and they busied themselves in finding “desirable objects.” Eleven boys were selected, one of whom could read his Bible, while the others barely knew their letters. As the month passed away we find the Governors greatly delighted by “a Bounty from severall Benefactors” amounting to £4. They drew up and entered on their Minutes, the first Grey Coat “Scheme”—a scheme which does them infinite credit.

“ *First.*—The Principalle designe of this Schoole being to educate Poor Children in the principles of Piety and Vertue, and thereby laying a Foundation for a Sober and Christian Life;—it is absolutely necessary that the Scholars be kept under good Discipline and due Obedience and Subjection.

“ *Second.*—Noe Scholar shall absent himself from Schoole or Church (without leave first obtained) unless in case of sickness, under the penalty of being corrected. And if he shall offend a Third time, he shall be dismist the school ; and they shall give their attendance at School viz :

Morning.	Evening.
In Summer from 6 to 11 and from 1 — 6	
In Winter from 8 to 11 and from 1 — 4	

“ *Third.*—If any scholar shall prove rude and Stubborne, or shall Quarrell and ffight, or shall be found guilty of Lying, Stealing or swearing, he shall be corrected, and on the third offence dismist.

“ *Fourth.*—The Parents, Masters, Mistresses, or Guardians of the Children shall take care to keep them cleane, washed, and combed, and shall mend their clothes ; if they prove offensive or noisome, they shall be dismist.

“ *Fifth.*—The Trustees shall give each child on admission, a knit Cap, a paire of Shoes with Buckles and a pair of knit Gloves.

“ *Sixth.*—The above named clothes shall be worn only upon Sundays and Holydays ; on which days

they shall Morning and Evening meeate at the Schoole, where they shall each of them have a Grey Coat to put on, and go in order to Church, where after they have all humbly kneeled down and in a short silent Prayer (to be taught them) desired God's Blessing, they shall behave themselves in a reverent manner with diligent attention and a modest profound silence, unless at the necessary responses of the Prayers, which they shall make in a Low voice; and if any scholar offend herein, being noted downe by the monitor, he shall be Lyable to Correction."

Then follow instructions for the Master. "He shall daily, Morning and Evening Prayer and Sing Psalmes with his scholars, and instruct and teach them their duty therein; and shall put every one of them upon making their daily Prayers morning and night in Private." A few months later the Governors ordered the use by the boys, for their private Prayers of Bishop Ken's "Manual for Winchester Scholars," a queer little copy of which is still treasured in the Board Room.

The Master was bidden "to teach the children to read, and understand their Catechism, which shall be that only appointed in the Liturgy of the Church of England; and to explain and expound it to them according to the rules set down in a late book called 'The Art of Catechizing' or, Dr. Williams' big explanation as being the most plain and ffamiliar to the capacity of the children,—And on Wednesday and Friday weekly he shall spend great part of the day in that exercise."

His attitude towards the children is very pleasantly prescribed. “The Master shall study and indeavour to win the love and affection of the Children, thereby to invite and encourage them rather than by correction to force them to learne; Reason as well as experience having plainly shewne, that too greate severity does rather dull, than sharpen the wits and memory; and such Education being rather slavish is the principall cause, why so many Children rejoice at all opportunity to neglect their Learning, which they find to their grief and Vexation, when they come to years of Discretion.”

By December 3rd the books thought necessary were bought. The list is somewhat meagre.

One large old Bible 4to.	2 Practice of Piety,
3 Bibles 8vo,	a little Psalm book.
4 Common Prayer Books.	A Token for Children.

Before December ended, the Governors were the happy recipients of the following letter from an unknown Benefactor offering a donation of £3 to be spent on paying for a Sermon and a Dinner, on the day of opening School.

“ Gentlemen,—I am informed of a very pious act
“ you are all concerned in, of erecting a free Schoole
“ for 40 poor children, and likewise clothing them.
“ But, which delights me most is your great care to
“ have them under strict Christian discipline, making
“ it your chief business to have them good Christians,
“ as well as good scholars; this will crowne all, and

“ I doubt not, this being your Foundation, your
“ building will stand, to your comfort and God’s
“ Glory, which I hope is your only aim in this under-
“ taking. I am informed that you open the Schoole
“ presently after the holidays, and I hope you will
“ find many good Christians to help you in this
“ worthy undertaking, and in order thereunto I have
“ thought it would be usefull if you had, at the first
“ opening of your school, all your children and their
“ parents to Church, and a sermon preached to them
“ upon the occasion, by a very good and able man,
“ and also to stir up others to give their assistance to
“ the good work and after sermon to have them to
“ some convenient place, to dine, which if you approve
“ of, I will send you three pounds, one for the sermon
“ and the other two for the dinner, and so commend-
“ ing you and yours to the unerring conduct of the
“ Holy Spirit, I rest yours in all sincerity and love.

“ P.S. If you think well of what I have proposed,
“ you may let me know by a line from you, and I will
“ take care to send you the money. You may direct
“ it to T. G. to be left at Mr. Komnite’s in Charles St,
“ but I desire that there may be no enquiry after
“ me.”

The letter was gratefully acknowledged, and Dr. Onley was consulted about the Sermon. He suggested a Doctor Lucas, and fixed the Feast of the Epiphany as the date for the service. Until 1874, when the present scheme came into force, January 6th was always regarded as the Foundation Day. The Chief

Court of Governors was held on that day, and all Governors elected during the past year were then finally accepted as Trustees. The President, Treasurer, etc., were then elected for the year, and all those working in the School, from the Head Master to the Laundry maid, had their appointments annually confirmed, on the Feast of the Epiphany. Dr. Lucas could not come, as he had to preach the Twelfth Day Sermon before the Lord Mayor, but Dr. Willis agreed to take his place.

More Benefactions poured in ; among others £3 from the Exchequer ; “fforty eight pairs of Buckles, two Bibles ; two Prayer Books, 2 Psalm Bookes, and ‘Almost a Xtian.’” Great preparations were made. Coats, shoes and stockings were bought, coals were ordered ; children and parents interviewed. A sub-committee to arrange the dinner was appointed, and Mr. Ashenden taught the boys a metrical version of Psalm 23 to sing as a grace. More Bibles and Prayer Books were given, and with them “a little Book for little Children.”

Apparently the Governors in those days talked too much ; and being zealous maintainers of discipline for others, they manfully upheld it for themselves. On January 3rd, 1698-9, they resolved “that but one person be admitted to speak at a time upon Business, and that Silence be made by a knock on the table by the Chairman.” It was easier to make rules than to enforce them. The Chairman seems to have knocked in vain. “Silence was not made,” so a little later in

their history they made a sterner rule as to behaviour at Board meetings, a rule every Governor was required to sign. It runs—"Whereas it is absolutely necessary for the more speedy and effectual dispatch of the affaires of the Hospital, when there is a Quorum of the Trustees, they should immediately enter upon the Businesse, and that nothing should be discoursed of at their meeting, but the Businesse of the Hospitall, untill that be made an end of, we do hereby unanimously agree, that from and after the 25th of this instant January, if any Trustee shall after Prayers discourse of anything Forreign from the business of the Hospital, untill that and Prayers are ended, the Person or Persons so offending shall be for the first offence forfeit sixpence, for the second offence Twelve Pence, and eighteen Pence for the third offence; In witness whereof we have hereunto put our hands." It is a little strange that no such payment is recorded as having been made—although we find a few entries such as "Mr. So and So did this night pay the sum of two pence on account of being late." This was the result of another "Trustees' Rule," which enforced the payment of two pence if a Governor was late, or was absent from a meeting, "unless he be let by sickness or other lawful occasion."

On the evening of January 5th, 1698-9, the children assembled at the Schoolroom, and in the presence of eight Governors had their new clothes tried on, a barber attending to cut their hair. They then sang

the grace Mr. Ashenden had been teaching them, and were told, seemingly for the first time, about the dinner.

The Minutes of the Foundation Day deserve to be inserted *in extenso*.

“ Present all the Trustees : A Sermon was this morning preached by Dr. Willis at the Parish Church, when the children of this School and their parents were present, afterwards they went to dinner at Hell in the Pallace Yard.

“ There was received by the Collection after the Sermon, nine pounds, two shillings and tenpence, which was paid to the Treasurer.

“ Ordered. That the Treasurer pay the necessary charges of the Church, being 5s. 10d., viz. :—for one quart of Canary for the Doctor 2s. od., and to the Bearers 2s. 8d., and 1s. 2d., to Israel Thomas.

“ Also that he pay the charges of the children’s Dinner, amounting to £2 6s. 4d., and give 1s. to a poor porter who was assisting.”

It is pleasant to note that Dr. Willis declined to take his fee. The somewhat startling entry about the place of the Children’s Dinner is explained by the statement in Thornbury’s “Old and New London,” that there was a Coffee House near Westminster Hall resorted to by Attorneys, which was popularly known as “Hell,” an opposition eating House at the east end of Henry VII’s Chapel, being called “Heaven.”

The Sermon, and the Dinner were to be paid for,

as we have seen, by T. G. an unknown Benefactor. Through pressure of work he was late in sending the money. The Governors however found it, and a second letter, waiting for them on the evening of the opening Day. The letter is as follows—

“Gentlemen,

“ You had heard from me sooner, but that I did
“ not receive yours as soon as I expected, and also I
“ have been interrupted, Businesse pressing upon
“ me; But I hope the delay has been noe discoura-
“ ment to you, or any wayes stopt your proceedings.
“ I am very well satisfied in your choice of so good a
“ man, and have sent you the money for that purpose,
“ with my prayers to Almighty God for His Blessing
“ upon your Undertaking; As I observed to you
“ before, your Cheife Designe (as I was informed) is
“ to give to the children Christian Education, to help
“ them in that which the greatest part of the world
“ neglect; Gentlemen, if through your care and
“ and watchful eye over these few poor children, but
“ some few of them become true and solid Christians,
“ what matter of Joy and comfort will it be to you,
“ and how will your trouble be recompensed; For
“ they that turn many to Righteousness (if they
“ continue and persevere and give the Glory to God)
“ shall shine as the brightness of the Firmament, and
“ as the Starrs for ever and ever; And therefore,
“ that you may not fail in what you have so happily
“ begun, I heartily wish you would never admit any

“ one, as a Trustee or Manager of your Schoole, but
“ such as you shall be satisfyed lives a very good and
“ exemplary Life otherwise what you are now
“ building up, may by the ill Example and Manage-
“ ment of one not so qualified be utterly thrown
“ downe again.

“ May you be like so many Beacons placed on a
“ Hill to give Light to all about you, especially to
“ those poor children, Methinks I see them as a little
“ Flocke running into your Fold, and as Babes in
“ Christ desiring the sincere milk of the word; may
“ you have the Blessed Spirit whisper to you, what
“ our Blessed Saviour once said to S. Peter, ‘ Simon,
“ son of Jonas, Lovest thou Me more than these?’
“ He saith unto Him ‘ Yea Lord, Thou knowest that
“ I love Thee.’ He saith unto him ‘ Feed My
“ lambs.’ May you ever thus express your love by
“ feeding His lambs, and as careful shepherds of the
“ little fflocke watch over them, that the wolves
“ destroy them not, and I beseech Almighty God
“ that you may see the travail of our soul and be
“ satisfyed. I’ll take my leave of you in the words
“ S. Peter ‘ Feed the flock of God, which is among
“ you taking the oversight thereof, being Examples
“ to the Flock, and when the Chief Shepherd shall
“ appear, you shall receive a Crown of Glory that
“ fadeth not away.’ ”

Extract from "A New and Accurate plan of the City of Westminster, the Dutchy of Lancaster and places adjacent" 1756.



The Grey Coat Hospital is coloured pink

Stanfords Geo^t Estab^r London

CHAPTER II.

The Grey Coat Day School, 1698—1701.

THE School opened, for work, on January 9th, 1698, the sum of 1s. 8d. being previously spent upon inkhorns. Troubles soon arose. The first complaint made was about the temperature of the School-room. "It was judged but reasonable it should be heated." The Governors at the cost of 5s. bought a grate, fender, Snuffers, and snuff pan. In January, even with the shortened Winter School hours, candles were sometimes, needed, hence the Snuffers. The cost of candles, we find was the sole reason for shortening School time in winter. There was no idea of indulging the children, only of exercising due economy.

The second difficulty was due to a legacy. In February, 1698-9, Mr. Sandys, a well wisher to the School, died. The children were ordered to attend his Funeral, "bread, cheese and ale, at the cost of 5s. 4d. being provided for their comfort." Notice was then received by the Treasurer that Mr. Sandys had left the Governors £137 13s. 7d., if they could get it. It was a debt owed to him by "my Lord Wharton" whom he had served in some capacity. This legacy

kept the Governors busy for months, as his Lordship was not in the least willing to pay: On April 10th, 1699, a letter was written to Lord Wharton acquainting him with the matter, two Governors called at his town house in Dover St. with the letter, with instructions to ask when "his Lordship would be pleased to pay." Lord Wharton refused to see them. In September, they tried again. He subsequently made an appointment to receive the Treasurer, but when the day arrived he was out of Town. Then the Governors began to talk of legal proceedings. In January 1699-1700, "his Lordship was pleased to declare that he owed the debt, and would pay it very justly, but he could not do it that day, but would send it in a week's time." By this time, the Governors were somewhat out of patience, and had doubts of his good faith. So a lawyer's letter was written, demanding prompt payment. The postage of this letter to Woburn, Bucks, amounted to 7s. 6d. This brought a letter making another appointment, which still left the Governors unpaid. Then a letter was received disputing the amount. The business was not settled until March 6th, 1700-1. When we find; "Received of the Right Honourable the Lord Wharton two bills on Mr. Pinckney (his lordship's goldsmith), the one for fifty-three pounds, fifteen shillings, the other for sixty pounds, being in full for wages due to Mr. Sandys, who left £137 13s. 7d. due from his Lordship, as a legacy to this school; his lordship having abated £12 10s. of

the said wages, alleging that it was over charged on his lordship in Mr. Sandys bill. The remaining £11 8s. 7d. to compleat the £137 13s. 7d. his Lordship has promised shall be paid by his Lordship's Steward." This balance, with interest for two hundred years, is owing still.

Apart from his general objection to paying bills, Lord Wharton probably disapproved entirely of the Governors and their school. He was one of the few persons of noble family who had sided throughout, with the Parliament in "the late troubles." Fiercely opposed to the Restoration policy, he was one of the first, to welcome the Prince of Orange. Throughout the reign of Queen Anne he was a bitter and consistent Whig, and an open admirer of Presbyterianism.

While the negotiations with Lord Wharton were going on, homelier difficulties were constantly arising. Seventeenth century children, like those of our day seem to have been fidgetty. To meet their natural destructiveness, on March 5th, 1698-9, it was ordered that "Mr. Huddlestone do fix a board behind the hindermost seat in the school to keep the children from breaking the plaster wall."

Difficulties with parents are recorded. On April 5th, 1699, we find: "That a complaint having been made by Mrs. Davis, Mother of George Davis, one of the children of the schools, against Mr. Ashenden, concerning his abusing her Son, as she pretended, and it appearing to the saide Trustees, upon full

examination of the matter, not only that the said Mr. Ashenden was innocent of the crime alledged, but also that the said George Davis has been in fault, and the said Mrs. Davis having once, heretofore, made the like causeless complaint, and now behaving herself very rudely, resolved, that the said George Davis be dismest the school."

The Day School in Broad Sanctuary only lasted until 1701, when it was superseded by the "Hospital School" in the present buildings. A few extracts from the Minutes while the School was in the Sanctuary may be of interest.

First, as to the children's attendance at St. Margaret's. Mr. Ashenden was not expected to go to the Daily Evensong, which was after school hours. He had however to go with the boys twice to Church on every Sunday and Holyday, and for Litany on Wednesdays and Fridays. To ensure order in his absence, it was resolved, "That there be a Monitor appointed to every seat of the Scholars' pew in the Church, who shall from time to time give an account to the Master, who are disorderly at Church, and if any disturbance happen, and if they neglect to give such accompt they themselves shall be lyable to correction." Apparently the monitors preferred being "lyable to correction" to being unpopular with their companions, for very soon they were superseded by Israel Thomas who was engaged to take the boys to Church, and see them back to School (where they left their uniform) and to report every evening, to

Mr. Ashenden upon their behaviour. For thus acting “beadle” to the boys, at two services three days a week, and one service on the remaining four, Israel Thomas received the astounding wages of ten shillings a year. At the end of two years, after considerable discussion, it was decided further, to grant him a “grey coat.” Another order concerning the attendance at St. Margaret’s is to the effect “that six wooden candlesticks at 6d. each be bought for the Scholars’ pew, and candles be allowed what time Prayers are read by candlelight.” Among the other payments we find, “Ordered that Mr. Treasurer do pay Mr. ffyler 1s. 6d. for the board on which the Boy is painted.” This Board probably served as a sign to attract attention, and if possible gain fresh Subscribers.

Early in the Autumn of 1699, the Governors began their arrangements for Twelfth Day. The children’s clothes were inspected. The shoes were in a bad state, hence an order “That the children of the school be sent (by 8 at a time) to the Shoemaker, in order to take



GREY COAT BOY.

FROM THE STATUE IN FRONT
OF THE HOSPITAL.

measure of them, and to make their shoes fit for them." Grey yarn was bought, for the stockings and was "delivered out to the parents to be by them knit up." Then follows an order for "fforty pair of lined Leather Breeches." Coats were out-grown. So ten new ones were ordered for the older boys, theirs being handed down to the Juniors. The forty old coats were cleaned and mended for the sum of two shillings.

Dr. Lucas was invited to preach the annual Sermon, but at the last moment, he sent to say he could not come, "his servant being taken ill of the small-pox (whereby he was deprived of his assistance) and therefore he was unable to preach."

Among the subscribers mentioned in 1698-9, are Mr. Charles Twitty, whose portrait is in the Board Room, Mr. Charles Rampayne whose legacy for apprenticing children still helps two or more Foundationers every year; Mr. Lionel Herne, one of the original members of the S.P.C.K. and Mr. Justice Railton. The first Lady Benefactor was Madam Mary Bryan, who was soon followed by Madam Delahay, the Hon. Anne Napier and "My Lady Carnarvon." A subscription of £2 12s. 6d. was received in 1699 from "the Christmas Jury," a term the meaning of which has not been traced.

At the last Board Meeting before Midsummer 1700, it was ordered "that Mr. ffyler do get Printed Papers with Copies of Gratefull verses to be written thereon to be presented to the Subscribers by one or more

of the children soon after Quarter Day." It is a matter of regret that "the verses" are not found in the Minutes. The Governors in 1700, began to discuss the wisdom of opening a girls' school: they consulted the Rector, Dr. Onley, who gave his cordial approval to the scheme. The Sermon that year was preached by Sir William Dawes, who in 1707 became Bishop of Chester, and in 1714 Archbishop of York. He preached for the school again in 1708.

The Governors must have been gratified by finding that their example was followed by the authorities of St. Anne's, Soho, who founded in 1699-1700 a free school, on similar lines. The St. Anne's school never became a Hospital, and is now represented by the National Schools of the parish.

The Governors were anxious to do their duty by the children, and therefore determined to examine their work. It was resolved "That each Trustee do choose 5 Boys to be under his particular care and examination, from time to time, as they think fit, and that Mr. Treasurer begin with the first five on the list and the rest of the Trustees, in like manner in their turn." This arrangement did not last long—possibly some of the Trustees felt unequal to the task—and before the first year was over, another plan was agreed upon, "that on the Tuesday after every quarter day, the whole body of Trustees should examine as many boys as they could, putting on the file specimens of their writing to judge from time to time of their progress in learning."

When a vacancy was created, either by a boy being “dismist the school” or apprenticed, the election of a new “object” was arranged for in the following way. “Eight children shall be presented (one by each Trustee) which upon examination, being approved as reall objects of charity, eight paper billets of an equal size shall be prepared, one of which shall be inscribed thus—“GOD’S GUIFT” or with some such motto, and then all of them being rolled up alike and shaken together in a hat or glass, each of the eight children, in the presence of their own parents &c., and the Trustees, shall take out a billet, and then being all opened, the boy who shall have the inscribed billet shall be admitted into the schools.”

This manner of procedure, soon gave way to the simpler plan of allowing each Trustee to nominate a child in turn.

Although the school was prospering, and its income increasing, poverty was pressing upon the Head Master, who found his salary of £26 insufficient. Even allowing for the different value of money two hundred years ago, one must admit that for a Head Master, with a wife and two children, 10s. a week was sadly little. Under the date October 29th, 1700, we find the following record:—“Mr. Ashenden, the Master of this schoole, having this night informed the Trustees that by reason of the smallness of his salary, he has run behindhand in the world, since he became Master, notwithstanding his utmost care to live as frugally as he could, and desiring the Trustees

to consider, what may be done for his necessary support the Trustees did accordingly take the said Matter into their consideration, and it being manifest that Mr. Ashenden has taken great pains and care in the Instruction and Education of the children of this schoole, to their great benefit and improvement, and the Trustees being informed by several creditable persons, and also knowing partly themselves, that all or most of the Masters of the Charity Schooles erected on the like foundation with this schoole, are allowed no less than thirty pounds a year, the Trustees do think it reasonable, that the said Mr. Ashenden be allowed the like sallary as other Masters have, and do agree that he be paid thirty pounds yearly sallary for the future, to commence from Michaelmas last past." This seems to have satisfied the good man, for he stayed on till his death in 1714, with no further rise, except indeed that when the day school became a Hospital he was allowed his "Dyett" and that of his wife, daughter, and of "little Sam."

It is interesting to compare the modest expenditure of old times with that of a modern School Board. For forty boys (who were to a great extent clothed as well as taught) the total cost for the first year was £62 19s. 6d. This includes Dr. Willis' "quart of Canary and the dinner in Hell."

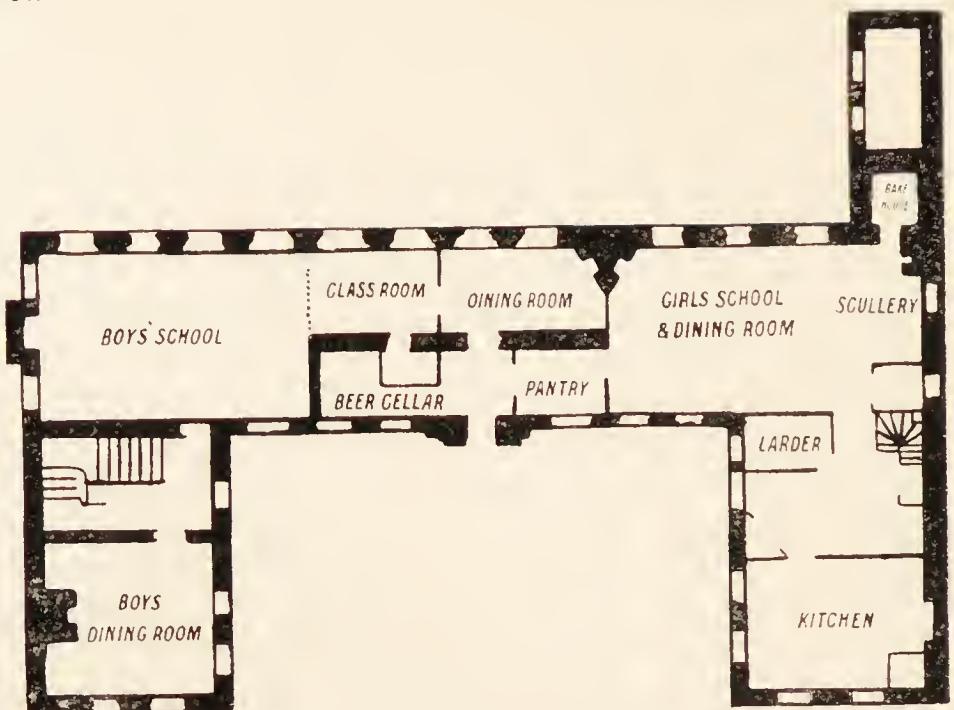
I think it may be of interest to reproduce the first Balance Sheet.

An Abstract of the Receipts & Paynts on Acct of the Grey Coat School in the Parish
of St. Margaret's Westmter for one Year, ending the 5th of January 1699-1700.

Received by Subscriptions for 1699		Paid the Master his sallary	26 — —
the Quarter ending Lady Day	£ 13 — 6	Paid for Rent of the Schools	5 — —
Ditto for Midsummer 1699	12 — 6	Paid for Cloathing 40 boys	19 8 2
Ditto for Michaelmas 1699	11 19	Paid for books & mending d ^o	3 15 2
Ditto for Christmas 1699	11 11 6	Paid towards putting out Lloyd and Kitson, 2 boys of this school	1 18 —
	—————	Paid for Children's Dinner &c. {	2 12 8
		at the opening of the school }	
Received by Guifts & Benefactions from Sevl Benefactors, this year	£ 48 11 6 50 1 10	Paid for fitting up School and Pew 3 15 5 Paid Israel Thomas for atten- dance at Church	10 —
	£ 98 13 4		£ 62 19 6
		Ballance in Trearrs hand	£ 35 13 10
		Total	£ 98 13 4



GROUND PLAN 1701.



FIRST FLOOR. 1701
THE SECOND FLOOR CONSISTED ENTIRELY OF DORMITORIES



PLAN OF GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

1701.

CHAPTER III.

The Grey Coat Hospital, 1701—1706.

THE immediate cause of the change from the Day School in Broad Sanctuary to the Hospital in “Tuttle-Fields” was the impossibility of ensuring regular attendance. The School Hours were purposely made long, in order to prevent the boys being absent out to beg. The Governors would not keep boys who stayed away from School or Church, and the parents and the nurses (with whom many of the boys were “boarded out” by the Overseers) said they could not afford to be deprived of the children’s services. The old Workhouse, founded in accordance with the first Poor Law of Queen Elizabeth, 1601, had become too small for the purposes of the Parish, and a new workhouse was opened in 1700 in Petty France, (which is represented in modern Westminster mainly by York Street), a name given at the time of the Seven Years’ War, when France was regarded with unreasoning horror. It occurred to the Trustees, that if they could get the empty Workhouse at a pepper-corn rent, they could take in both girls and boys, and provide for them entirely, thus solving the attendance difficulty. The Overseers were ap-

proached upon the subject, and several meetings were held to discuss terms. In the end, a ground rent of £5 10s. od. was agreed upon, for the Hospital and all the adjoining ground, corresponding to the land occupied now by the School House, the Garden, Play-grounds, the Bakery, Grey Coat Buildings, and Grey Coat Gardens. This was Westminster Abbey property, the Dean and Chapter having granted it for a long period to the Overseers. In addition to the rent paid, the Trustees agreed to accept a certain number of children nominated by the Overseers, for six shillings a month, the Overseers undertaking to pay apprentice fees for their nominees. The number of parish children, thus admitted, varied from time to time. After 1805 when the Overseers' lease came to an end, the Governors held the land direct from the Dean and Chapter, to whom the right of nomination, previously vested in the Overseers, lapsed. In all cases of nomination by public bodies, or by individual Governors, the Board reserved the right to refuse any child, who was not a "fitt object" who was unbaptized, who was suffering from any infectious or loathsome disease, or whose parents had no legal settlement in the parish.

As soon as terms were arranged with the Overseers, the Governors began their preparations. They heard that a similar plan was being successfully carried out at Cripplegate, and therefore sent a deputation to wait upon the Cripplegate Trustees in order to profit by their experience. They met almost every day,

and considered no detail too trivial for their careful attention. They bought wood, and hired a joiner to make it into bedsteads; Mr. Ashenden spent 14d. for straw for palliasses; flock was bought and orders given that it be "expeditiously beat out;" Women were employed to make the bedding. For each bed "ruggs and a kiverlid" were provided. A second hand copper large enough to hold two barrels of water was bought for brewing and washing.

The parents of the children were invited to meet the Governors on January 5th at the Hospital. The Trustees explained to them, what an advantage it was to them, to have their children maintained, and to this "they heartily assented," until they realised that they were being asked to pay a shilling a week, towards the expense of each child. Then "they did make some considerable scruples." In the end they agreed to the required payment. For a few years efforts were made to collect these weekly shillings, but the charge was so much resented and so successfully evaded that the Governors discontinued it, and instead, required that each child should be provided with an outfit on entering the School.

Mr. Ashenden had exact instructions given him as to the food which was to be ordered for the children, who came into residence January 6th, 1701. On the 3rd of the month it was resolved "That Mr. Ashenden do order in a barrell of "drink to be delivered very early on Monday morning (the 5th) also 1 cwt. of Warwickshire Cheese, markt out in 3 ozs, a peck

of salt: a ffirkin of butter; a sack of pease; a bushell of oatmeal, 3 stones of Beef and some turnips." Bread had already been ordered, two bakers being engaged to serve the School during alternate months.

Wooden platters, trenchers, porringers, and spoons were bought, and four leathern jacks, each large enough to hold six quarts. A little later "a dozen of Alchemy spoons" are mentioned. The supply of toilet requisites was sadly economical; for forty boys and twenty girls, the Governors bought five combs and two brushes, at a total cost of 2s. 2d. Twelve chimneys were swept for three shillings. The cost of Housemoving from the Old School to the Hospital was only 1s. 3d. One odd entry in connection with the furnishing, tells of the purchase of "12 Burglers and 1 pce of Cord"—the "burglers" were probably some primitive kind of alarum; they cost with the Cord only 1s. 1od. Mr. Wisdom gave the clock (still in the Turret), which was valued by him at ten guineas.

Charcoal was sent in to the Hospital, before the arrival of the children, by Mr. Walter Wildgoose, and Mr. William Welbeloved made 3 tables to hang up in the Hall with the "names of Benefactors."

The efforts of the Governors in starting the Hospital seem to have been misrepresented; they therefore drew up and published a statement of accounts and of the "Designe in Hand."

The following is part of this manifesto, which was headed

“A Proposall for Setting on Work Poor Children of the Parish of St. Margaret, Westminster.

“The Trustees of the Charity Schoole lately erected in the Broad Sanctuary, having (by the Blessing of God) met with Encouragement in their undertaking, and being willing to make the same as beneficall as possible, as well for the children now under their care, as for other poor Children of the Parish, do humbly offer to the Justices of the Peace, Churchwardens, and other the Vestry of the said Parish the following Proposall; That if the Vestry will allow them the Workhouse near Tothill Fields, for a certain term of years; they will, by themselves and friends and the Voluntary Contributions of Good People, repair the said Workhouse and fit it up with bedding and other Household Furniture, for the Accommodation of such children as shall be under their care—That besides the 50 children now under their



GREY COAT GIRL.

FROM THE STATUE IN FRONT
OF THE HOSPITAL.

care the Trustees will take 20 children nominated by the overseers 18d. a week being allowed for their maintenance.

“ That no child be admitted under 6, nor put out till 12 years of age, at which time the Parish to allow 30s. for their clothing, the Masters and Mistresses to be provided by the Trustees, a list of whose Names and trades to be from time to time Communicated to, and approved of by the Vestry.

“ If the Parish Children are continued in the Workhouse after 12 years of age, the parish not to be obliged to pay the weekly allowance. The Parish shall not be obliged to raise any money either for Repairs or Furniture of the House, or for Stock or Materialls to employ the children, any other than what shall be advanced by voluntary contributions as above.

“ A Fair and Just Accompt in writing shall be kept of all Moneys received and paid on this occasion, which shall be Lyable to the View and inspection of the Vestry, or such as they shall appoint, or any other Contributor or Benefactor upon occasion.

“ The whole Affair to be under the care and management of the Trustees of the Charity Schoole. That if it become necessary (through any Act of Parliament) to take the Workhouse again into the Parish hands, for Employing all the poor of the Parish, the Trustees will then surrender up their stock and furniture of the House, Provided they be first reimbursed what shall appear to be Diminished of their present stock.

“ That for avoiding all cause of suspicion of unfair dealing the Trustees before they enter upon this undertaking, will state the Accounts of the Schoole now under their management and the Ballance remaining at the Foot of that Account shall be esteemed the Stock which is to be made good to them by the Parish, if any way diminished when they shall be obliged to surrender the Workhouse as aforesaid.

“ The said Trustees having no wayes proposed to themselves any sinister end or advantage, But being members of the same Established Church and Inhabitants of the same Parish, and being desirous to do what in them lyes to promote the good and Welfare of the Publick, Do humbly hope that through the Blessing of God and the kind assistance of Charitable good People, the Workhouse may in time be a Nursery for Sober, modest, ffaithfull, honest and Industrious Servants; and that it will meet with all Encouragement and Assistance in proportion to the Diligence and Fidelity of the Managers of this Undertaking; and noe further or otherwise do they hope or expect it.”

After the Sermon on Twelfth Day, 1701, the children settled in their new Home. The affairs of the School were evidently much discussed in the parish, and many new subscribers came forward. Among those first connected with the Schoole in 1701-2, mention should be made of the Right Hon. James Vernon, a man of considerabie importance in the reign of William III, when he held office as Secretary of

War. He is mentioned with his son, another James Vernon, in the Charter. These two Vernons are among the first members of the S.P.C.K. They lived in Westminster for many years. Admiral Vernon, another son of Mr. Secretary Vernon, who is famous for his victory at Portobello in 1739, became a Governor in 1745, and attended various meetings up to the time of his death in 1751.

Other new benefactors in 1701 were Mr. Samuel Bray, who one hopes was a kinsman of Dr. Bray of Worshipful Memory; Mr. Justice Chamberlayne an S.P.C.K. founder, an old copy of whose "State of Great Britain" (possibly his own gift) is in the Board Room; His Grace of York, Dr. John Sharp who was for many years Dean of Canterbury, a strong man who did not fear to offend William III by refusing to be intruded into the See of any non-juring Bishop; "My Lady Tregonwell;" Dr. Robert South, the loyal Westminster Boy; Dr. Smallridge afterwards Dean of Christ Church, and Bishop of Bristol, whose portrait is over the Board Room fire place; "The Gentlemen of the Treasury;" and My Lady Hyde (sometimes called Madam Hyde) who must have been a connection of Queen Anne. Among these wealthy Citizens it is pleasant to find poorer benefactors, such as widow Thompson of the Horseferry, who sent the Governors half-a-crown. The Rector of St. Martin's in the Fields had a collection for the School that year, amounting to £14, which the Governors recorded as a "great encouragement."

Although there were many New Subscribers, the Governors found it difficult to pay their way, so they looked very sharply after their supporters. On January 29th, 1701, they ordered "that the Trustees do meet at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning to wait upon the Dean and the Prebends for their subscriptions." Unkind gossips accused the Trustees of having started the Charity School with the sole object of providing orders for their own shops. This annoyed them greatly. Anxious not to alienate subscribers, nor their own customers, they passed the following resolution on February 5th, 1701. "The Trustees considering, that if any of them should sell or furnish any provisions to the Hospital, it might give an occasion to some Persons to reflect on them as Persons who undertook the Trust for Lucre, and Self Interest and in Time be an occasion of corruption, and lessen the benevolence of charitable People, it was agreed that from and after this month of February no Trustee of the Hospital shall furnish or provide the same with any sort of Provision or necessaries of whatsoever, and that the Order be sett up in Capital Letters in a Frame over the Trustees' Chamber door."

The visit in January, to the Dean and Prebends does not seem to have been a success. In March another attempt upon them was made. "The Trustees being informed that the Prebends will in a few days come to Tuttle Fields to view a piece of ground whereon to erect some Almhouses, ordered that Mr. Ashenden, as soon as he has notice of it, do

acquaint the Trustees in order that they may wait upon the Revd. Gentlemen and bring them to view the Hospital etc." The Revd. Gentlemen clearly saw that "etc." meant "Please give," and declined the invitation, on the plea that they had not time.

Difficulties soon arose between the Trustees and the Overseers. The Trustees expected to be paid 1s. 6d. weekly, which the Overseers contended should be 6s. a month: thus reducing the payment for thirteen weeks to 18s. instead of 19s. 6d. The Overseers carried their point, to the annoyance of the Governors. The Overseers recommended Children who were not "fitt objects," and other Overseers complained. Much dissatisfaction was expressed, not too courteously, by parents, when Children were admitted and then dismissed as not eligible. After sundry difficulties of this sort it was resolved that no child should be admitted on the Parish account whose application was not signed by one of the Churchwardens and at least four Overseers.

The Board Meetings seem to have been long. We read, April 21st, 1702, "Resolved that the Trustees do for the future meet together punctually at 5 o'clock, instead of 6, their staying so late at night being found very inconvenient."

Very little notice is taken of public events in the minutes, but on the same day that they arranged to meet at 5 o'clock, "the Governor ordered that they do indeavour to procure some of the Boards laid along the ground for the Queen's Procession on the

Coronation Day which are to be given to the Parish, to make an enclosure of part of the Garden for the use of the Hospitall." The Coronation took place on St. George's Day, April 23rd. The Queen was suffering so much from gout that she had to be carried from St. James' Palace to the Abbey. She was crowned by Archbishop Tenison, who was for some years a subscriber to the Grey Coat Fund. The Coronation Sermon was by Archbishop Sharp of York. The Queen was anxious to be crowned by Bishop Ken, who was living at Longleat with the good Lord Weymouth, who was another generous benefactor to the Grey Coat Hospital. Her train bearer was Lady Mary Wortley Montague, afterwards a subscriber. There is no record of a treat for the children on Coronation Day, nor is there any notice as to the success or failure of the application for "the Boards" already mentioned.

The Staff in charge of the Hospital consisted of Mr. Ashenden, his wife, who seems to have given a little help, but had no salary, two spinsters, Mrs. Gotobed, and Goody Corbet, and two nurses at £4 a year each, and Israel Thomas at 2s. 6d. a quarter. The servants were all required to agree to forfeit their wages if they failed to live peaceably with their fellows. If they left at the end of a month, only 4s. was given them instead of a full month's wages. The Governors, at one time, insisted on the women servants being dressed like the girls; they supplied one dress for every two years, and the wages came

down to £3 10s. This does not seem to have given satisfaction, as it only lasted for a few years. There is an amusing entry about one maid—"The Trustees requested to enquire into her character, found it sufficiently good, but learnt that she was apt to multiply words." Before engaging her the Board gave her a special charge "to live peaceably."

It is not to be wondered that with so few helpers Mr. Ashenden could not teach much. The consequence was that on April 28th, 1702 "The Trustees finding it absolutely necessary that the children should be instructed in writing and accounts and that Mr. Ashenden's business is so great that he cannot perform it, Mr. Hall was pleased voluntarily to offer to teach them on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for one hour each, weekly for 12 months, and Mr. Mitchell promised to supply his place if on any extraordinary occasion he should be absent."

The Trustees (at the same meeting) "finding the Inconvenience of the children having to read ten at one time, have thought well that for the future the children be divided into three equal parts, two whereof to begin their work at 7 o'clock in the morning and the other one third to go into the school to read for an hour and a half, and the other two thirds to do the like successively by turnes, and the like method to be observed in the afternoon. And that on Tuesdays in the afternoon they spell, and on Thursdays they be catechized."

Still Mr. Ashenden was over weighted, so a steward

was suggested, who should collect subscriptions, see to all accounts, buy the wool which the children were to spin, and arrange for the yarn to be woven, and the material sold, and have the charge of all provisions. One thing that hurried on the appointment of a steward, was that “the cheese was irregularly delivered out to the children.” The Cheesemonger did not send it in “markt in 3 ozs.,” as he was ordered. The Governors were anxious to get the right man, and decided that he must be—

“ A person honest and faithfull and of a sober life,
One that understandeth accompts,
One that will keepe the affaires of the Hospitall
secret.”

The steward’s salary was to be £24 a year, with the “dyett” of the house. A Mr. Edward was appointed, but he was very soon got rid of. He was “too ancient,” and not sufficiently exact. He was succeeded by Theophilus Price a shoemaker by trade, who proved an unfaithful steward.

Among the entries under 1702, we find the purchase of the Board room table, “A large ovall table, and a dozen of leather chairs to be got for the Trustees’ room.” Another mention of the Board room is painfully suggestive “That Mr. ffiler do obtain something to destroy the Buggs in the Trustees’ room.”

Difficulties with parents were of frequent occurrence. “Mrs. Jones coming this night to the Hospitall, and desiring that her son might be sent home,

and giving no reason for so doing, but Mr. Ashenden giving an account of her boy's being corrected for going a Black-berry-hunting on the Lord's Day, this being supposed the reason, orderd that he be dismist." Again, "Duncombe and his wife having been here this night and behaved themselves very Insolently towards the Trustees, and after having given them very abusive language taken away their boy with the Hospitall clothes on him, ordered that Mr. Holmes and Mr. Mitchell do tomorrow morning demand the clothes and if they refuse to deliver them, do wait upon Mr. Justice Chamberlayne and if he think fit get a warrant for them."

Justice Chamberlayne did "think fit" to send for Duncombe and his wife and lecture them so severely that "they came and did humbly submit themselves, acknowledging their fault, and giving grateful thanks for their Boy's education."

After this, the Governors deputed Mr. ffyler "to buy half a dozen of old waistcoats of any colour but grey, for such boys as be dismist this house, that they do not wear the uniform of the Hospital." Mr. ffyler came home triumphant a week later with seven old "wastcotes" bought for 10s. 3d.

It was well that the "wastcotes" were bought, for at the next meeting, another irate Mother took away her boy and only gave up the clothes "pursuant to an order of Mr. Justice Chamberlayne, and that with much reluctance and many opprobrious speeches."

Various deaths occurred. In one case we find a servant buried in a linen shroud, (the King's Tax having been paid).

Deaths among the children were by no means rare, one can but hope that such entries as "buried as usual" were not as heartless as they sound. The Parish child "buried as usual" strikes one as painfully businesslike.

In November, 1702, Mr. Michell was ordered to draw up a petition to Queen Anne. It is a matter of regret, that no draft of the document is to be found in the minutes. We know nothing, as to who presented it, or what view her Majesty took of the matter, but there is little doubt that it was the first step towards her granting the Charter in 1706.

Petitions seem to have been plentiful in 1702: they were sent to Dr. Bravell and Dr. Dent in the little "Cloyster"; to Dr. Bastin at S. Mary Overie; and to Dr. Birch in Old Palace Yard. A donation of ten guineas from the Archbishop of York, Dr. John Sharp, suggested to the Board that a petition should be sent to Lambeth Palace. A Party of Trustees ferried across the river early on December 22nd, 1702, to wait upon Archbishop Tenison. They took their account book and roll of Subscribers with them, and papers setting forth "the present state of the Hospital."

The Archbishop was pleased to say he would "consider of it" and in a few days he sent a subscription of £10 15s., which was regularly continued until his death in 1715.

The Governors were busy, as usual, in December with the arrangements for the Annual Service. Dr. Croft, the Organist and Composer, promised to play the St. Margaret's Organ, and to teach the children the special Psalms for the Service. The boy's grey caps were inspected, and were found too dirty for such an occasion, so it was ordered that they "be dipt blacke, and a large grey button (light) be put on the top of each." For Christmas Day, legs of mutton were ordered and "plumb-porridge."

The Annual Accounts were audited. Among other entries we find the cost of making 52 bedsteads was 52s. Canary and French Rolls for the Preacher cost 2s. 2d. Among the receipts there are donations from Lord Fitzhardinge; "Judge Dolben, My Lady Dolben, and Old Madam Dolben;" Mr. Justice Addison, and Madame Crosse. The last must have belonged to the family of Sir Thomas Crosse, whose portrait is by the door of the Board Room. "A gentleman, desiring his name to be concealed, generously gave £100," "A Guift from the Burgesses," being part of the money from the Christmas Jury amounted to £7 5s od, and "Mr. Ashenden did bring in £1 8s 6d received for the Children's Hare." After this there are repeated entries of money from Perriwig makers who bought the girl's "hare" for wigs. In one case, a girl, with the extraordinary name of Parrage Cross, whose hair was sold for nearly £4, had, by special favour, the money kept for her own use.

After the Audit, sub-committees were appointed

for “(1). *Clothing.* (2). *Provisions*, including Bread, Meat, Beer, Butter, Cheese, Meal, Pease, Coales, sope, Candles, and other necessaries. (3). *Work*, including the purchase of material and the sale of produce. (4). All Accompts and the Children’s Learning.” The work committee seems to have been the most active. They made new terms with Mr. Claringbull the weaver, they overhauled the stock, and recommended that a “commodious stall in Spittle-fields be taken where the yarn spun could be exposed in the View of the Weavers.” Claringbull did not satisfy them, so we find an order, “That the following yarne be sent to Mr. Bowdry to be woven up with all convenient speed

46 Bobbins of masquerade.

9 Bobbins of Scarlett

33½ of double worsted Greasy.”

There are many records about apprenticing the children. The Governors always made personal enquiries as to the character and position of would-be masters, and investigated any reported cases of hardship or injustice. “In Aug. 1702, Mr. Pippett, living in Thieving Lane, Taylor and Broker, and his wife, who are both ancient, being desirious, as the Trustees were informed, to take Hannah Curry and keep her for life: ordered that she go on Tryall for a month.” Mary Bunnyfoot, Simon Spreadox, and Scipio Kimsy, were apprenticed that year. Cabbage Lane, Rogues’ Acre, Dirty Lane, Long Ditch, Pick Pocket

Alley, Execution Dock, Cradle Alley, and Bandy Leg Walk, are among the strange addresses mentioned, either as homes of various children or of applicants for apprentices. Among the Tradesmen who supplied the Hospital in 1703 were Mr. Thomas Mudd—who “was ordered to send in lined leather Breeches for the Boys against Christmas at 2s 3d a pair,” and Mr. Thickbroom the Coal Merchant. The strangest name, at that time, among those who asked for apprentices, is that of “Mr. High Street,” and, among the subscribers, “Mr. Groundsell.”

The garden was, in 1701, sub-let to a Mr. Fleet, but in April 1704, he was told that part of it was needed as a playground. He asked leave to remain undisturbed until September, “having sown the ground with Collyflowers and Cucumbers;” this request being granted, he showed his gratitude by promising an annual gift of “a maund of cabbages.”

Madam Jane Wynne, gave £20 to put up palings round the playgrounds and make them nice for the children. Mr. Henry Hoare, an active member of the S.P.C.K., and for many years Chairman of the Grand Committee of Charity Schools within the Bills of Mortality, became a subscriber in 1704. In that year, the first of a long series of Processions of Charity Children to attend special Services, took place, the arrangements being made by the Grand Committee. The first Service was held at S. Andrews, Holborn, the preacher being Dr. Willis (who preached the first Grey Coat Sermon). The Procession was

headed so far as the Grey Coat Hospital was concerned, by Israel Thomas, then came the girls two and two, the spinners and nurses, the steward, the boys two and two, and finally the Master. Twelve pounds of gingerbread was divided between the children "for their comfort on their way home," strict orders being given that it was not to be eaten in Church.

The Service in 1705, was held at S. Sepulchre's, St. Andrew's Church being found too small. In 1735, a still larger Church had to be chosen, and from that date until 1781, the Annual Service took place at Christ Church, Newgate Street. From 1782, to 1877, when the last Service of the sort took place, the children had the privilege of worshipping in St. Paul's Cathedral. The Grey Coat attendance from 1704 to 1873 was, it is believed, unbroken. At the middle of March, 1704-5, the Governors were worried about money. Subscriptions promised, and subscriptions paid were very different. They arranged therefore to allow three Governors at each weekly meeting to settle all the business, and the remaining six were asked to spend every Tuesday evening in waiting upon tardy benefactors. Personal requests to pay were less easy to disregard than notes from Mr. Price, so we find the plan a successful one.

The year 1705 was not without its trials. The diet was a subject of complaint, so "Mr. Mackreth and Mr. Wilkins were requested to go to the 'Blew Coat' Hospital, and that of Bishopsgate, to get Information

of their Bills of Fare." Unhappily "the Bills" are not inserted in the minutes.

Several boys were to be put out to work as soon as possible. Among them "Thos Jones (fat boy) and Thos Jones (finger)." It was felt that they were backward in their learning, so while waiting for Masters to be found for them it was "ordered that two hours extraordinary be allowed them each day for writing and accompts." While a master for him was being selected "Thomas Jones (fat boy) and Samuel Skelton absented themselves from Sunday evening till Tuesday, when they came with their parents humbly desiring that they might be readmitted. Upon examination of Skelton it appeared that Bradshaw had proposed to him to break open the boxes in the Hall, and take out the money, which Proposall he (Skelton) says he rejected, and acquainted Mr. Ashenden with it. The Trustees referred the further Examination of the matter to the Master, who was told to give such correction to the boys as seemed to him reasonable." At the next meeting (October 2nd 1705) Thos Jones (finger) was apprenticed to a Gunner on board the "Chester." The Fat boy was not so easily disposed of. "Oct. 9th Mrs. Jones (Mother of Thos Jones the fat boy) was here this night and refused to let her son go to sea, with a Master the Trustees had provided him. Ordered that he be dismisi."

The Governors seem to have been exasperated by Mrs. Jones, for they proceed to say "The Trustees

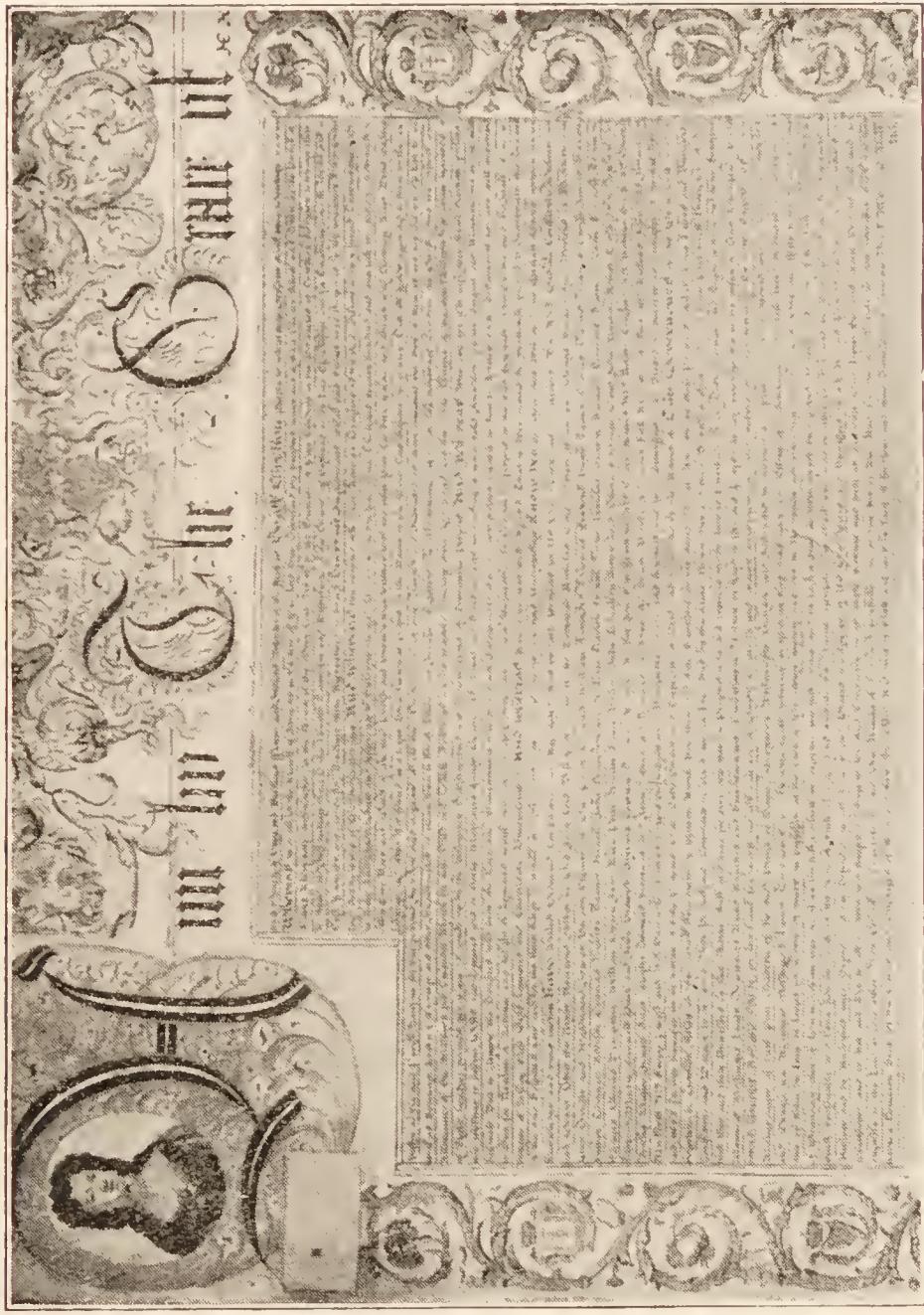
finding the great trouble, which arises by the Perverse Temper, of many of the Parents of the Poor Children of this House, who refuse to let their Children go apprentice, to such honest Masters and Good Trades, as the Trustees have provided for them ; ordered, that for the future, no child shall be admitted on the Foundation of this House, unless their Parents do agree, that they shall be entirely at the Disposall of the Trustees, when fit to be bound apprentice.”

A week's reflection, brought Mrs. Jones to a better mind. On Oct. 10th, we read “ Mrs. Jones was here this night, with her son Thomas (who was dismisi), and begging pardon for her rude behaviour, humbly desired her son might be re-admitted, agreeing that he shall be at the Entire Disposall of the Trustees ; upon debate thereof, he was re-admitted.”

On Christmas Day, 1705, a Meeting was held with reference to Sermon Day. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Bishop of Carlisle had promised to preach. They were invited to be present at the Catechizing of the Scholars, on the Sunday Evening before Epiphany. Dr. Smallridge was asked to be present to receive them.

In January, 1705-6, new subscribers were found, among them “ My Lady Howard ” The Lady Joan Howard, Madame Outram, Madam Knipe, (Dr. Knipe was the Head Master of Westminster School), and Madam Hussey.

In April, 1706, Mr. Charles Twitty died, and left the



CHARTER.

THE



School £500. A special Meeting was held on May 23rd, 1706, at which it was ordered “That summons be sent to the severall persons named in the Charter, which her Majestie has been pleased to grant, to this Hospital to meet here on Tuesday next at three o'clock in the afternoon.” Among the names inscribed, in the Charter is that of Mr. Charles Twitty, who died, a month before the Charter was received. Queen Anne (whose portrait heads the document) by this Act of Incorporation enabled the Governors, to hold houses and land, to grant leases, etc., and required them to elect a President, a Treasurer, two Auditors and an Honorary Secretary. They had also, to provide a Corporation Seal. The Charter insists upon the School being kept loyal to the Church; the teaching of the Church Catechism being obligatory. The classification of those named as Trustees is curious. Mr. Vernon stands first as a Privy Councillor, he is followed by Dr. John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, Robert South, Nicholas Onley and George Smallridge, Doctors in Divinity; the next group are Esquires, between whom and “the Masters,” are found half-a-dozen Governors classed as Brewers, who seem to have been counted as half way between “persons of quality” and tradesmen.

When May 26th, 1706, the day for reading the Charter came, there was a large attendance. Three Esquires, (two of whom were Justices of the Peace), five Brewers, and fifteen tradesmen were present. They proceeded to elect the necessary officers. The Bishop

of Norwich was made President, Mr. Wisdome, one of the eight original Trustees, Treasurer ; Mr. Justice Addison and Lyonell Herne, Esq., Auditors ; Mr. Samuel Mitchell, another of the first eight subscribers, became Secretary ; and those, who had previously carried on the Trust, were formed into a Committee, for the management of all the affairs of the School, it being understood, that other Governors should be free to attend Committee Meetings if they liked, but that they should not be summoned to attend. With this meeting, one stage of the School's History ends. From a modest parochial Charity, the School changes into a Royal Foundation. We may be exceedingly thankful that the Charter was granted so recently, had it been earlier we should probably have been deprived of our most valued privilege of bringing up the children in the Doctrine and Discipline of the Church of England.





BISHOP MOORE.

FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

CHAPTER IV.

*The Royal Foundation of Queen Anne,
1706-1714.*

AFTER the great meeting, at which the Charter was read, a letter was sent to Dr. Moore, Bishop of Norwich, asking him to serve as President. Mr. Justice Chamberlayne wrote the letter, and early in June, he was able to report “that his Lordship is pleased to express his approbation of the choice made of him as President of this Hospitall, and to declare his good will to serve the Charitable Design of this House.”

The next step, required by the Charter, was the purchase of a Corporation Seal. This was made an urgent matter, by the Executors of Mr. Charles Twitty, who refused to pay the £500, he had left to the School, until the Governors were able to affix their common seal to the receipt. On July 30th “Mr. Wilson the Engraver sent draughts of three severall Devices for a seale to this Hospitall, and it was by the majority agreed, that the Figure of One planting and Another watering with the motto ‘God give the increase’ be the Seale of this Hospital, and

that there be these words round the seal, viz :—‘ The Seale of Queen Ann’s Hospital in St. Margaret’s Westminster.’ Mr. Wilson demanded Ten Pounds for cutting it in silver, and Fifteen in steel. Mr. ffiler reported that he had an Ingenious Friend, who (he believed) would do it well and reasonable.” It was agreed that no definite answer should be given to Mr. Wilson until Mr. ffiler’s Ingenious Friend had been consulted. On the following Tuesday, Mr. ffiler reported “that upon Discourse with his friend he proved dearer than Mr. Wilson.” A party of Governors then called on Mr. Wilson, and offered to pay the £10, on condition, that the Engraver provided the necessary silver. This offer was accepted under protest. This seal was used by the Governors until the new Scheme, by which the Governors ceased to form a corporation, came into force. It is still familiar to the children, as the stamp which ornaments their best prize books. It is also to be seen in the window on the Great Staircase. The monograms which surround it there, are those of the first four chairmen who held office after the school was reconstituted. Mr. Dudley Smith, Canon Farrar (now Dean of Canterbury) Mr. George Spottiswoode, and Canon Furse (afterwards Archdeacon of Westminster).

Very soon after the purchase of the seal, a screw had to be bought for it, at the cost of 15s. and a little later “an engine for the seale” was found necessary.

The Charter added dignity and importance to the Governors, but it had no effect upon parents or children. In August 1706 "Thos Jones (fat boy)" is again in trouble. "John Grace having absented himself from this House since Friday last, and Mr. Barrett coming this night, with the Boy's Father and Mother, to intercede for his readmittance, and promising to be ingaged for his future good Behaviour; ord^d that he be readmitted, But, that he receive Correction, for the scandal and offence given to the rest of the Children." John Whalley, who had also run away, and who was brought back by his Mother and several friends, was allowed to come back on the same condition, but when Thos Jones (fat boy) was brought before the Board, the Governors had come to the end of their forbearance, and notwithstanding urgent intercession "he was dismist this house."

In October, the Governors began to prepare for Twelfth Day. Mr. Priest and Mr. ffiler "reported that they had inspected the children's Cloathing and that the Boy's Coats and the Girl's Gownes and Pitty-coats will last till Midsummer, but that there is an absolute need of Breeches against next Xmas."

They prepared for the Board an Estimate, showing what clothing they considered it necessary to buy for the children every year, so that the stock of clothes should never run short.

The estimate is as follows :—

	Boys	Girls				
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
One Yard $\frac{1}{4}$ of Grey Cloath at 3/- for a coat		3	9			
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ of blew Serge at 1/5 for a gowne				5	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Making the Cloaths	1	0		1	0	
Brass Buttons			8			
A Girdle						1 $\frac{1}{2}$
A Coyfe and Band				1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
A Band			3			
A Black Knit cap, Tufts and strings	1	0				
A Shift	1	8		1	8	
A pair of hose			8 $\frac{1}{2}$			8 $\frac{1}{2}$
A pair of shoes	1	8		1	8	
Buckles			1			1
A pair of Leather Breeches*	2	3				
	13	0 $\frac{1}{2}$		12	0	

Apparently “pitty-coats” were made out of old frocks, and aprons or pinaflores were not worn.

In December, 1706, a letter was received from Captain Morgan, in which he gives the Governors “notice that he has Resolved to take some measures, in his will, of what he can well spare, out of what the Lord hath lent him in this world, for the benefit of this Hospital.” This letter was rather a disappoint-

* The price was raised in 1712 to 8 groats (2s. 8d.) per pair, in consequence of the duty imposed on leather.

ment, as the Captain had promised previously, to transfer the ground rents of several houses in Duck Lane, to the Corporation, as soon as the Charter was granted. Captain Morgan had a respectful letter of thanks sent to him, but, it seems to have been made clear to him that the Governors had not expected to wait for his benefaction, until his death. Difficulties were got over, and the houses were transferred. Some years later, the ground rents of adjacent houses were bought, with money left by Madam Upton, and Madam Crosse. All these houses were built on what had been the property of Sir Robert Pye, John Hampden's son-in-law.

Various entries about that date, refer to benefactions in kind. "A Gentlewoman, who desires her name concealed, sent sixty seaven pounds of mutton, and a loyne of veal weighing 15pds as a gifte to the Hospital."

"Mr. Lowe of the Exchequer was pleased to present this Hospital with one hundred stitcht books Intituled "Prayers for the Ignorant" to be given to the children when bound."

"The steward reports that last Thursday being the Annual Perambulation and the children walking the inward bounds of the Parish, the Churchwardens was pleased to send them eight stones and a half of Roasting Beafe and six shillings to buy them strong Drink."

"The thanks of this Corporation to be sent to Captain Rusden, for cutting the children's Hair."

“ Madam Chase was pleased to give 480 pairs of shoe buckles for the use of this Hospital.”

“ Mr. ffiler was pleased to give 72 brass Thimbles, 2 pounds of knitting needles, and eleven hundred of sewing needles.”

“ Mr. Fleetwood was pleased to give, for the Governor’s Room, one fire-shovell, one paire of tongs and a poker.”

“ The worshipful Governors of the water Company did send in their account this day for £17. receipted. ordered that they receive the respectful thanks of this Corporation.”

“ Dr. Smallridge did bring in 100 copies of ‘ Exercises for Charity Schools’ the gift of Mr. Nelson.”

“ Madam Tanner was pleased to give the girls, 40 pairs of pattens; and Mr. Sawyer did send in 17 wastcotes.”

In 1709 on the same day, “ a gift of £1 1s 6d was received from Mr. Cardinal, and 5s from Madam Wiseman.” A combination of names, even stranger, occurs later, when Mr. Punch became one of the Governors’ tenants, and at the same time Mr. John Leech was reported as a new subscriber.

Among the Benefactors, about this time, was Madam Hussey. It seems probable that she was the Miss Rebecca Hussey, of the Parish of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, daughter of Sir Thomas Hussey, who left what is known as the “ Hussey Slave Charity,” money to be spent in redeeming Christian slaves who were captured by Moorish Pirates. Rebecca Hussey

died in 1714. Her Charity is now used for the spread of wholesome literature.

In 1710, Mr. Richard Jeffs, the carpenter, gave the large Bible and Prayer Book, which are still used at School Prayers.

“ Mr. Browne was pleased to send a sack of pease in consideration of the badness of the bread which he sent in to this Hospital.”

“ Ordered that the thanks of this Corporation be sent to Madam Nurse, for her Guift of 123 Apple pyes for the children of the Hospital.”

“ Mr. John Barnes was pleased to present an Iron Chest to the Hospital.”

This probably refers to the Chest, with a very elaborate lock, which now stands in the Board Room.

The chief new Clerical subscribers, or Benefactors, between the granting of the Charter, and the death of Queen Anne, were Bishop Moore, whose election as President has been mentioned, (he was translated from Norwich to Ely in 1707, and subscribed regularly until his death in 1714); Dr. Smallridge, Minister of “ Westminster Chappell ” (which is now represented by Christ Church, Victoria Street); Mr. White, Chaplain to my Lord Portland; Dr. Knipe; Sir William Dawes, Bishop of Chester, and afterwards Dr. John Sharp’s successor at York; Dr. William Wake, Bishop of Lincoln, who in 1715 succeeded Archbishop Tenison; Dr. Thomas Sprat, Dean of Westminster, and Bishop of Rochester; and his successor Dr. Francis Atterbury; Dr. Philip Bisse,

Bishop, first of S. David's and afterwards of Hereford ; Dr. John Hough, Bishop of Lichfield, and then of Worcester : Dr. Stanhope, Dean of Canterbury ; and Dr. Sherlock of the Temple.

Among the Laity we find the Right Hon. Henry Boyle, and Mr. Sparkes, "His gentleman," Sir Robert Cotton ; Peregrine Bertie Esq. ; my Lord and Lady Carnarvon ; "A gentleman who came in a coach to the Hospital, and desired his name might be concealed ;" the Dowager Countess of Portland ; Lord Dupplin ; Lord Fitzhardinge ; The Hon. Major General Tatten ; James Hoare, Esq. : Lord Mansell ; Sir Thomas Crosse ; and Sir Robert Marsham.

Every year, until the death of Dr. Callamy in 1732, his congregation sent a subscription, generally three or four pounds to the School. In 1712 a collection was made for the Charity in the House of Lords, amounting to £7 10s. 6d.

The most noteworthy payments during this year were for passing the Charter £59 13s. 6d ; for eight black leather jacks, 7s od ; for a month's board at St. Bartholomew's Hospital for a sick child 10s 4d. In 1712 the first mention of papering a room is found, "the mistress' room being hanged for £1 2s 9d." In 1707 an Engine was bought to cut the bread and cheese. In 1710 "Paid for 2 Coffyns and 2 Shrowds 8s."

Although a steward had been appointed, the work was still too much for Mr. Ashenden, and in 1708 "The Treasurer propounded, that it would be very

convenient to Elect a Mistress for teaching the girls of this House to read, sew, etc., distinct from the Boys." Accordingly, in October, 1709, we find "The Trustees made choice of Mrs. Esther Kitson to be Mistress for teaching the girls of the Hospital to read, sew, knitt, etc. The said Mrs. Esther Kitson did insist upon a sallery of Ten Pounds per annum; and to be allowed sheets to her bed. Mrs. Kitson to be under the direction of Mr. Ashenden." To make her subjection quite clear, it was "ordered that Mr. Ashenden shall, on all occasions, have the Inspection of the girls, and direct them in their several parts in the Catechism, and in the weekly examination. In addition to the £10 for her care and pains in her said employment, Mrs. Kitson was to have a Lodging room allowed her, sheets, [she brought her own bed], and dyett, and the other usual accomodation of this House."

Mrs. Esther Kitson did not stay long, in the Services of the Board. In 1710 she asked for a larger salary, and was dismissed. "Mrs. Kitson, this evening (Oct. 3) gave the Governors an account that her wages, (as she thought), were too small, and unless they will allow her £15 per ann.; she will provide herself against Xmas next: the Governors considering that the allowance is, as they conceive sufficient, ordered; that inquiry be made for a new Mistress." By the end of the month, Mrs. Higney was elected as her successor.

Two entries are made about the King's Evil, both

in 1708. The first, dated July 27th, is to the effect that “ Francis Young, who was admitted on the 19th instant, having the measles and the King’s Evil was returned to the Overseers the 24th instant ; ” the second, dated Oct. 24th, after mentioning the death of a child on the previous day goes on “ ordered that Mr. Ashenden do deliver to the mother of the said child deceased, the gold she did wear on account of the evil.” In the Folio Prayer Book which Mr. Jeffs gave to the school, the date of which is 1706, there is a short service headed “ At the Healing.” It begins with the Collect “ Prevent us, O Lord,” followed by part of the last chapter of S. Mark, the Lesser Litany and the Lord’s Prayer.

Then follows this rubric. “ Then shall the infirm Persons, one by one, be presented to the Queen upon their knees, and as every one is presented, and while the Queen is laying her Hands upon them, and putting the Gold about their necks, the Chaplain that officiates, turning himself to Her Majesty, shall say the words following, “ God give a Blessing to this work ; and grant that these sick Persons on whom the Queen lays Her Hands, may recover, through Jesus Christ our Lord ”

The rest of the Service is taken from the Office for the Visitation of the Sick. It seems almost certain that “ the gold she did wear on account of the evil ” mentioned above, refers to gold given at “ The Healing.”

Many references are, during this period made to

apprentices. A list was drawn up, of the Clothes to be given them, on leaving School, it is given below.

For a Boy.	For a Girl.
A Hatt.	A new gown and pitty coat.
2 Neckclothes.	And their middle bays pitty coat.
A new coate. their leather breeches	A pair of boddices. Two Shifts.
A wastcoat.	One coife.
2 pairs of shoes.	One Band.
2 pairs of stockings.	Two pairs of shoes.
2 Shirts.	Two pairs of stockings.

Among the applicants for apprentices, “perry-wig-makers” “orris weavers” and “whitsters” are mentioned. The different state of the Thames, two hundred years ago, is shewn by Fishermen of Lambeth, Hammersmith, and Westminster sending for boys. A good many Greys went to sea, some apprenticed to naval officers, others to trading companies. In August, 1708, we find, “Mr. Keeble was here this night being recommended by Mr. Justice Chamberlayne. He is a partner and a proposer of Salt works in Pensilvania and desires two or three children of this House Apprentice.” He was told that his application should be considered. A week later, August 31st, “Mr. Keeble was here this night and pitched upon John Wood and Thos Jones (mouse) Robert Gregory and Francis Watson to be bound

apprentice to him." Still the Governors gave no definite reply to his application.

In September the point was further discussed: "Mr. Justice Chamberlayne did give Mr. Keeble a very good character, but Mr. Holmes reports "that some merchants and others in the city, who knows Mr. K. very well speak doubtfully of his project." Notwithstanding this the four boys were ordered to go to "Pensilvania," one of the four refused and was "dismist."

On December 14th, 1708, the question of clothing was again before the Board. "The Steward reports that there are 64 boys in the House, and but 58 pairs of breeches. Ordered that he speak to Mr. Beavor to make twelve pair more against Xmas."

The need of boys for the Navy was repeatedly discussed, and it was found necessary to give them a broader Education, if they were to do well. Dr. Smallridge made a proposal in 1710, to arrange for some of the brighter boys to be taught Arithmetic, Geometry and Navigation, so as to qualify them for the sea service, but the matter was postponed.

Dr. Smallridge is charmingly described in the *Tatler* under the name of Favonius. Steele says of him: "Favonius, in the midst of a thousand impertinent assailants of the Divine Truths, is an undisturbed defender of them. He protects all under his care by the clearness of his understanding, and the example of his life; he visits dying men with the air of a man, who hopes for his own dissolution, and

enforces in others a contempt of this life by his own expectation of the next."

In 1711, Archbishop Sharp, of York, who in the previous year had succeeded Bishop Moore as President, drew up a Petition to Queen Anne "to desire Her Majesty's Bounty to the Hospital." Dr. Smallridge had tried to get a grant from her in the previous year. He preached on Exodus ii, 9, "Take this child and nurse it for me, and I will give thee thy wages." He called his sermon "The Royal Benefactress," and mentioned the Grey Coat Hospital in the following paragraph: "I notice that the natural propension towards acts of piety and charity is usually strongest among women: of which the text gives us a remarkable instance in the generous act of Pharaoh's Daughter. But we need not look backwards into ancient history, or go out of our own kingdom for the example of a Royal Benefactress, eminent for her tender compassion, and liberal bounty towards poor distrest and helpless children. Among the many and signal proofs, which our most gracious Sovereign hath given of her zeal and sincere kindness for this Church, and of her tender concern, for its welfare and prosperity, we have reason to look upon this, as none of the least, that all charitable and pious designs, which have been formed, for advancing its honour and interest, both at home and abroad, have always been by her, countenanced and encouraged. One of these nurseries of Religious Education lately erected near her Palace (Kensington Charity School) and growing

up under her more immediate influence, is constantly refreshed, by plentiful streams, in a manner flowing from her Royal bounty. Another of them, (the Greycoat Hospital) she hath been graciously pleased to incorporate, in order to make a more solid Foundation for its support and maintenance. What Pharaoh's daughter said to the Hebrew woman, to whom she committed the care of the child *Moses*, the same our gracious Queen by the Tenure of her Royal Charter hath said to the Trustees of that Hospital, *Take these children and nurse them for me.* And, though she hath not yet added her royal promise that she will out of her own treasure defray their Expenses, yet from her known goodness they are secure that the nursery which her own hand hath planted shall by the same hand be watered also in due season." In spite of this flattering assurance no "Bounty" ever came to us from Queen Anne.

If Dr. Smallridge got nothing by his appeal, he at least did the school no harm, Archbishop Sharp's petition brought, not money, but orphans for the Governors to provide for.

The War of the Spanish Succession cost many soldiers their lives, and the Government was embarrassed by demands for help for their widows and orphans. The Archbishop's petition seems to have reminded Queen Anne of the Foundation. She instructed Mr. Secretary Gwynn to write and tell the Governors, that it was her Majesty's pleasure, that

Mary Scott and Mary Brough, "being orphans on account of the war" should be received here, asking what the Governors would charge. A special Court was held, and a letter sent to the War Office assuring her Majesty of the willingness of the Governors to serve her, in this or any other way, and leaving the Queen to settle the charge to be made. In the course of a few days the little girls appeared, but there was no offer made as to money. When the Queen died, no money having been received, the Governors became anxious. A deputation waited upon the High Almoner in 1715. He professed to have no money at all, but "sent a promise that he would tell the Sub-Almoner what time the sum of fifty shillings came under his hand, to send it to the Governors." So far as can be traced in the Grey Coat accounts the Sub-Almoner never succeeded in having fifty shillings; at any rate he never paid it. One thing the Queen did do; when the Thanksgiving Service was held at St. Paul's Cathedral, after the signing of the Treaty of Utrecht, she commanded the children of this house (including the two soldiers' orphans) to attend her Majesty. Accordingly seats were erected for them in Fleet Street, over against Somerset House. Orders were given for them to have "small beer and bread and cheese, before they started, and buttock of beef and strong beer on their return."

There are many references to beer in the minutes.

It was the only drink provided for the children, for breakfast and supper as well as dinner, until the reign of Victoria, when milk and water replaced it, except at dinner. It is curious to find recurring entries to the effect that “the Hospital is destitute of beer.”

In 1713, the Treasurer reports that the Rev. Dr. Onley (who owed his education and all his subsequent well-being to the charity of a kindly patron) sent for him to let him know that “he had designed one hundred pounds for the Hospital at his Death ; But that he was willing to Perform it in his Lifetime, on consideration that a Boy may be admitted into the House called by the name of the Doctor’s Boy, and when the Boy goes out of the Hospital his Successor to Present another Boy in his Room under the same denomination.” The offer was gratefully accepted, and orders were given that a purple cap should be provided for the Rector’s nominee.

In this year an order for seven dozen ‘knit caps’ was sent to Mr. Thomas Smallridge of ‘Litchfield.’ He was probably kinsman to the Bishop who was born in Lichfield.

Among other curious entries in the minutes, we find in 1711 “The Treasurer acquainted the Board that Mr. Frederick did desire him to move the Board in a request that the said Mr. Frederick makes that his Indian boy may be admitted into the Hospital in order to be instructed in the Christian Religion.” A request which was willingly granted.

Towards the end of Queen Anne's reign things did not go very well at the Hospital. Mr. Ashenden was getting old, and ill, and Theophilus Price, the steward, was dishonest. On April 1st, 1712, "Theophilus Price the Steward being called in and acquainted, that this Board had detected his great unfaithfulness in his Offices, by disposing of the moneys, which he had received for the Use of the Hospital to other uses, and by his tarrying out, of the Hospital, at unseasonable hours, and by other failures and neglects; Did humbly acknowledge his fault and beg pardon for it, and did desire that some time might be given him to pay the debt of £14 11s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. which he owned to be due to the Hospital. Whereupon a month's time was allowed him to discharge the debt, and he was admonished to behave himself better in the future, and more faithfully, diligently, and orderly to discharge his office upon pain of being dismist."

Another trouble arose through the Governors of the Greencoats and the Greycoats trying to get an Act of Parliament passed transferring Mr. Arneway's Charity Estate to them. The bill passed the Commons, but was rejected by the House of Lords. The Governors had to pay their share of expenses, for this attempt to interfere with another Charity. The detail of these payments can still be seen on a rough sheet of paper, evidently prepared for the Board. On January 28th, 1709-10, they spent 10s. on Wine, and 1s. on Eatables. On February 6th, we find:

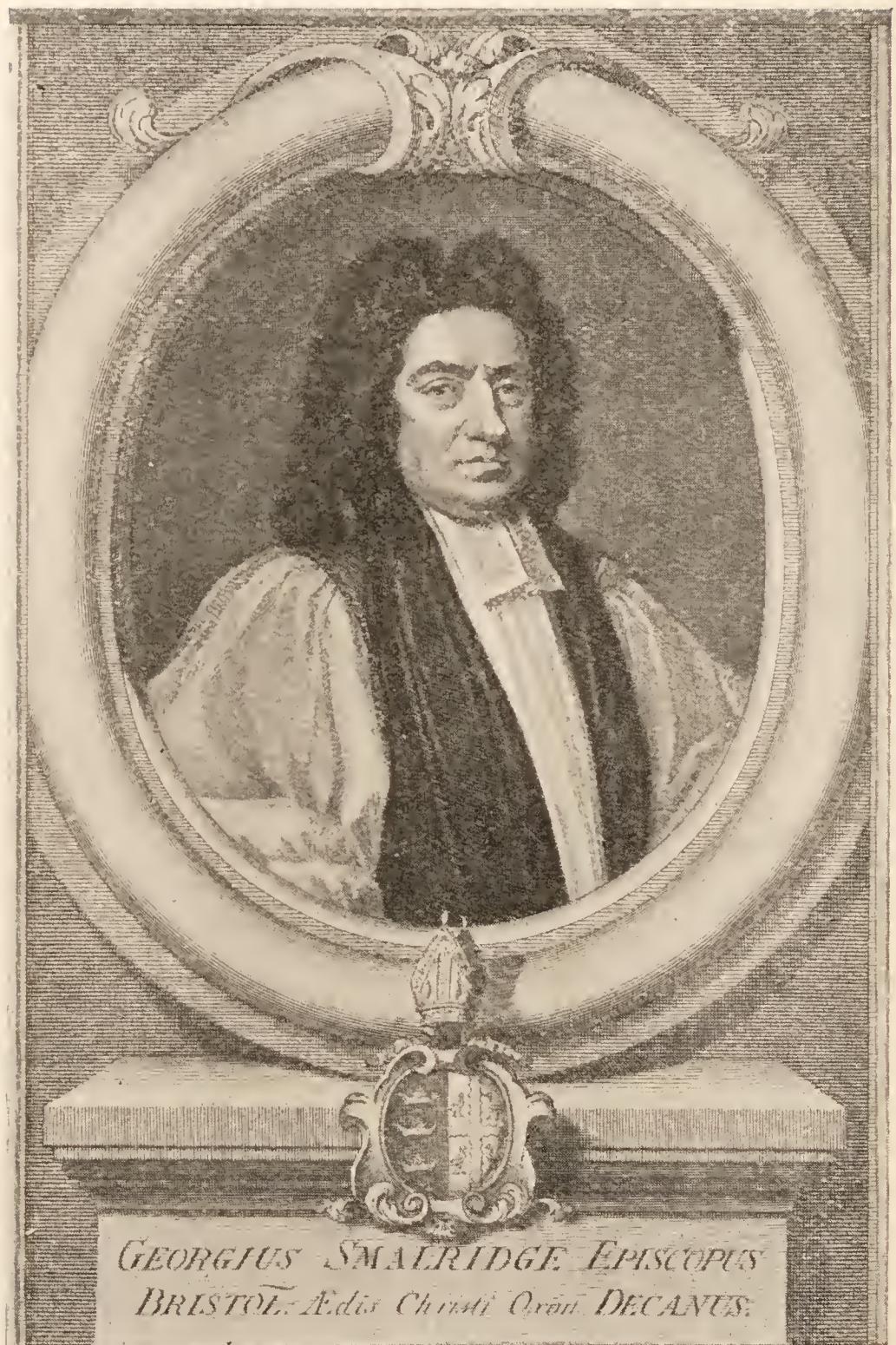
Bread and Bear	00	01	01
Wine	00	09	03
A Quarter of Lamb	00	03	06
Sallet Oyl and Vinegar	00	01	00
Cheese	00	00	04
Butter	00	00	04
Lemmon	00	00	03
Expended at the Coffee House	00	00	06
			—
	£00	16	03

The following month there is a much heavier bill, including £3 2s. for wine in addition to “9s. for Wine drunk at the Sun;” Lamb and Sallet cost 5s. Poultry, Bacon and Sprouts 11s. The Cook was hired for the occasion for 4s. Oranges, “Lemmons” and Tobacco were provided.

On March 15th, there was 4d. for bread and cheese and 15s. 6d. for wine to drink with it. Compared with such entries as these the charge for Coach hire, for printing, etc., seem very insignificant. The share of expenses, paid by the Grey Coat governors, amounted to £9 7s. 8d.

After the disgrace of Mr. Price, Mrs. Higney had the chief control of every thing, and her salary was raised to £15. Even the boys’ wants were reported by her. Just before Christmas, 1713, we read “Mrs. Higney reports that the Boys Breeches which they weare every Day are so bad they cannot be worn any longer.” The Board seem to have thought her hyper-critical, for the minute goes on “ordered that the

Boys wear their Breeches." Almost the last Entry before Mr. Ashenden's death, tells us of Mrs. Higney bringing to shew the Governors "An Examination she had prepared for the children to perform, extracted from Mr. Nelson's Fasts and Festivals of the Church, and Dr. Jeremy Taylor's *Golden Grove*." Dr. Smallridge was out of town, so the Manuscript was sent for approval to Dr. Onley, the Rector. From the modern point of view it is difficult to imagine the "*Golden Grove*" as an Examination subject. Probably the children were questioned on what the Bishop calls the "Four Extraordinaries." Mr. Ashenden's death took place November 18th, 1714. He was buried in the "new Chappell Yard," a large number of Governors being present and all the children, headed by the Parish Beadles. The cost of his illness and funeral only amounted to £4 10s., which the Governors paid.



BISHOP SMALRIDGE

CHAPTER V.

The Grey Coat Hospital under George I.

QUEEN ANNE died on August 1st, 1714, less than two months after the Electress Sophia, who had so longed to be able to sign herself 'Sophia Regina.' The Queen's last illness was made unnecessarily distressing by the political squabbles carried on, even in the chamber of Death. She was attended by the Bishop of London, not her old friend Dr. Henry Compton, who had recently died, but his successor, Dr. Robinson. Her Majesty's only earthly anxiety seems to have been for her exiled half-brother. Bishop Atterbury, who as Dean of Westminster was a governor of the school, urged the proclamation at Charing Cross of King James III. His counsel was felt to be too imprudent to be followed, so the Elector George was accepted, as the rightful successor, to his cousin, when she passed away.

Notwithstanding his dangerous opinions, Atterbury was very popular in Westminster, and was a good friend to the school, one of the largest collections made at St. Margaret's for the charity being after one of his sermons on its behalf. When in September, 1714, George I, with his eldest son, made his

Royal Entry into London “the children of this House” were sent to see the pageant and to welcome the new Sovereign. His coronation is only indirectly mentioned in the minutes, in an order that “on the Coronation Day no child shall presume to go abroade.”

In 1715, no reference to the Rebellion is made. The Governors seem to have been quietly absorbed in the school affairs; discussing for instance the apprenticeship of “John Howard, who was bound at Cook’s Hall, in the City, to Mrs. Sarah Weld, a roasting cook,” or rejoicing in the kindness of the Dowager Countess of Portland, who, in May, sent a donation of £10 15s., after which it was “order’d that the Humble Thanks of the Governors of the Hospital be given to her Ladyship for her extraordinary Benevolence, in having in her mind, the Poor Children of this Hospital, and they are heartily sorry they could not obtain the Honour of her Presence to hear the Performance of the children, before she left England, and are very glad to hear of her and her family’s safe arrivall in Holland, and as in duty bound shall ever Pray for their Prosperity and safe return to England, and that the Hospitall may allways be continued in her Ladyship’s Favour.”

Perhaps it was due to “her Ladyship” that the costume of the girls was improved at that time, white linen aprons being ordered for them, and a few months later white tuckers.

The Hon. James Thynne (kinsman to Mr. John C.

Thynne who was chairman from 1889 to 1893) died in 1715. His executors were the ‘good Lord Weymouth’ (Ken’s benefactor) and Sir Richard Howe. A long correspondence took place between the Governors and the executors about a very generous legacy left by Mr. Thynne to the School.

The only other serious discussion in 1715 was in regard to beer. The Westminster Brewers had been very liberal in their gifts of beer, $87\frac{1}{2}$ barrels being given in one year by a single Firm. The levying of excise, amounting to 1s. 4d. a barrel, made a grave difficulty. Who was to pay the charge? At a special meeting the Brewers agreed to give the beer as before, but the Governors had to pay the tax, an imposition they seem to have greatly resented.

Mrs. Ashenden, the last survivor of the original staff, died 2nd October, 1716. We find an entry about the funeral. She was buried beside her husband in the ‘New Chappell Yard’ (now the Churchyard of Christ Church, Victoria St.) The Governors arranged to attend the funeral, and ordered “That the Corps move half an hour after four a clock at furthest, and also that the Children goe in Procession and sing before the Corps, as they did in the funeral of her husband.” After the death of Mrs. Ashenden and the resignation of Mrs. Higney in 1730, a deplorable change took place in the spirit, which animated those over the school. The early sympathetic relations between the Governors, the staff and the children, ceased, and hardnesss and suspicion sprang up instead.

The Governors were persons of higher social position than before, and regarded themselves as Patrons rather than Trustees. In early days, when most of the Board were local tradesmen, who often took apprentices from the School, it would have been impossible to bully the children or to rob the Governors without grave risk of detection, but when once a hard social barrier was raised, evil reigned more or less undisturbed.

During this reign the Governors acquired more house property in the district which now forms St. Matthew's Parish, and among their tenants was 'Madam Blow' the widow of the organist and composer, who died 1706 and rests in the Abbey.

On All Saints Day, 1717, the following kindly letter was written to the Governors:

"A certain Person unacquainted with the Constitution, or Foundation of yr school for ye Blue Coat Boys, and the School for ye Grey Coat Girls, is desirous to be informed of the same, and that in case a legacy of money were to be left, to each of these Schools, in what manner and form it is usually done, and, if a sum of money should be appointed to be laid out in land, or otherwise settled, that the income may be for the Perpetuall Benefitt, and support of these two Schools after what method has it been customary to settle it by Will. If there be Governors, Trustees or what else they are called, for these Schools, and it is in a method of that kind, the

names of their persons, with the Parishes of Abode, and addition, may be necessary to be known, a full and effectual answer and direction in these matters as to both their Schools is desired without fail, to be left by next Sunday 4 in the afternoon at furthest (when it will be sent for) at Prince Frederick's Chocolate-House in Pall Mall, Directed for Mr. Y. Z.

“It is desired the messenger who leaves the letter may not be Inquisitive after Names or Persons, for any curiosity of that nature will disabloyge (*sic*) and may destroy the Intention of this enquiry.

Y. Z.

“It is supposed the School for the Grey Coat Boys and the Blue Coat Girls are upon a like establishment, and that the same method in the case of one will suit the other.”

There is no mention in the minutes of this letter, which was found tied up with some old bills. It is impossible to decide the question as to Blue and Grey Coats. Perhaps Y. Z. meant to help the Blue Coat school, and with it the Grey Coat—perhaps the variation as to colours was a mere clerical error.

In April, 1718, it was “ordered that four Governours do waite on ye Countis Dowager of Portland and congratulate her Ladyship with the honour lately conferred upon her by His Majesty, of being made governess to the young Princesses.” These royal ladies were the King’s granddaughters, the children of George Prince of Wales, and Princess Caroline

of Anspach. Bishop Smallridge was a personal friend of the Princess of Wales, to whom his sermons were dedicated after his death. He may have interested 'The Countis' and her charges in the Grey Coat, or perhaps Dr. Joseph Willcocks, who was afterwards Dean of Westminster, may have been the link between the School and the young Princesses, as he was appointed tutor to them, about the same date as the 'Countis' was chosen as their governess. The Countess of Portland, whoever it was who interested her first in the Hospital, proved herself a very faithful supporter of it, subscribing ten guineas to it annually until her death. On two occasions, 1719 and 1720, Mr. David Harris "her Ladyships' gentleman" paid in with the Countess' subscription, a donation of ten guineas from "their Highnesses the young Princesses."

The Annual Sermon in 1718-9 was preached by Dr. Willis, who twenty years before preached the first Sermon for the school. During these years, he had been promoted to the Deanery of Norwich, and to the Bishopric of Gloucester; in 1721 he was translated to Salisbury, and before his death he became Bishop of Winchester.

Fashionable ladies, given to good works, were often generous helpers of the School. Among them, in the reign of George I, Lady Waldo, Lady Hunsdon, Lady May Bertie, who gave £50, and Lady Dodd, the widow of the late Lord Chief Baron, should be remembered.

The list of Clerical Benefactors is very long, only a few calling for notice. Among them, Archbishop Wake, Bishop Wynne, of St. Asaph, Bishop Boulter, of Bristol (the successor to Dr. Smallridge), Bishop Wilcocks, who became Dean of Westminster when he was translated from Gloucester to Rochester, Dr. Linford, and Dr. Innes; among the Abbey Clergy, Samuel Wesley, (elder brother to John and Charles Wesley and Second Master of Westminster School, where he had a special Boarding-house for the Sons of Non-jurors), Archbishop Sir William Dawes, Bishop Reynolds, of Lincoln, Bishop Egerton, of Hereford, Bishop Waugh of Carlisle, Bishop Bradford, (successor to Atterbury who was banished in 1723), Dean Gee, of Lincoln, the first Rector of St. John's, Smith Square, Bishop Leng, of Norwich, and Dr. Waterland, Archdeacon of Middlesex, one of the greatest Theologians of the day.

The most important laymen on the Board, were Lord Onslow, Lord Torrington, Lord William Powlett, the Earl of Carnarvon, George Lord Halifax, the Duke of Beaufort, Sir Brook Bridges, Sir John Humble, Lord Parker, (the Lord Chancellor), and the Duke of Chandos. The Trustees were very active in seeking for new Subscribers, for instance, when Sir Theodore Janssen took a house in Queen's Square, (now Queen Anne's Gate), the former occupier of which had been a Subscriber, a deputation of Governors called on him and asked for the continuation of the £10 subscription of his predecessor,

“to which he was pleased to agree.” Among other new helpers of this period are Mr. Peter Lombard, Lord Romney, (whose Westminster property still bears his name), Dr. William Croft, the Abbey Organist, the Hon. Brigadier General Dalzell, the Hon. James Bertie, Sir Philip Warwick, Sir Bryan Stapleton, and the Hon. Mr. Auditor Harley, (who succeeded Mr. Hoare as Chairman of the Grand Committee of Charity Schools).

Leaving the Governors, whose dignity had thus increased, we must return to the humbler story of the School itself, a story not peaceful and happy, as it had been during the life of the Ashendens.

Theophilus Price, notwithstanding his admitted dishonesty, was promoted at the beginning of the reign, to the Office of Head Master. In September, 1718, he asked to be relieved of his responsibilities, “finding himself incapable through growing infirmity.”

When it was known that Price was going to leave, many applicants tried for his post. “The humble Petition of Robert Nansen” is still preserved. After showing that he is credibly informed that Mr. Price is leaving, Nansen goes on to state, “That your petitioner presumes he’s (*sic*) qualified for schoolmaster or Accomptant, having been bred to, and acquainted with Business many years, as appears by the Annex Certificates. Your Peticoñer therefore most humbly prays yr Hon^{rs} to receive him into one of those places, which your Hon^{rs} shall think fit, and find him fittest

for." The "Annext Certificate" is signed by six persons, it runs as follows: "Wee who subscribe do Certifie that we have known the within Petitioner Robert Nansen, many years, and that he is a Protestant of the Church of England, as by Law Established and not otherwise, and is of good Repute, Sobriety, and Conversation of Life and Manners, and One wee believe to be fittly qualified for School master or Accomptant to this Hospital, and as such wee recomēnd him. Dated this 21 day of October 1716."

Nansen's application was not successful, a Mr. Alexander Aymes being the selected candidate.

Mr. Aymes' tenure was short. The circumstances which led to his summary dismissal, are recorded in the minutes of June 2nd, 1719. A special meeting had to be summoned to consider Mr. Aymes' insolent behaviour. "The Committee had to take into consideration, a complaint made to them concerning the Master of the Children of this Hospital, towards his misbehaviour, which complaints are as follows:—Mr. Richard Farewell, one of the Governors, and on the Committee that was desired to inspect the boys' learning and work, reports that he, coming to the Hospital last Tuesday, went into the School-room and asked Mr. Aymes how they went on in their learning, and improvements they had made in their writing, and his answer was, 'They all writ alike.' Mr. Farewell desired to see Tatcham's book, and then asked Mr. Aymes 'if they all writ as well as that?' His answer, 'No, not a quarter so well,' says Mr.

Farewell 'How then do they writ all alike?' Aymes very roughly answered, 'It is no matter for that; they writ all alike for all that.' Mr. Farewell replied, 'You're a rascall to use me so.' Upon which Mr. Aymes told him 'he had nothing to do there, He knew his character very well, He wanted the Prentender,' with a great deal more to that effect.

Aymes, not satisfied with insulting Mr. Farewell before the children, followed him to the Governors' Room, and there declared, "as he was steward of that Hospital, he was obliged in conscience to declare the ill-usage of the poor children." He went on to protest "that the meat that was given them was bad, unfit even for dogs to eat, and that it was therefore often thrown about and wasted." The four Governors then present, sent for the Matron and the Nurses that served the children their meat, and ordered the Matron to bring up the meat left that day. They all smelt to it, and approved it to be very sweet, and good meat. The Nurses and Servants denied there being any waste, and declared that they were willing to sware to their statements. Having then proved what Aymes said to be false, spiteful and malicious, he fell into a violent outrage, saying to the Governors, "That all the Governors were a parcel of pitiful fellows, that they mismanaged their trust, and kept a prison, not a hospital; that it was all a cheat, and he would expose them in the *Daily Courant*." Then, turning to the boys in the Hall, he said, "Ye poor white negroes, ay, poor slaves and prisoners, work

them in slavery, whip 'em, whip 'em, make them work till they die." He then retired to the School door, and then declared, "You are Governors, you are, such as you are. I am Master of the house, and will go when I please, do what I please, and have what I please." This Report was read to the Board, and the several matters therein contained were (Mr. Aymes being called in), asked him particularly, to everyone of which he was endeavouring to excuse himself, by saying, he thought himself abused, and in his passion could not govern his tongue. He related his services, and the methods he had taken to bring the boys in good order for their better writing, and hoped that would be taken into consideration. The charge was fully made against him. What answer he makes thereto is only evading the truth of what was before related, and rather confessed the facts that made it appear to the contrary. Having little to say to the purpose, was ordered to withdraw."

The result was naturally dismissal. One would like to know something of the after career of Mr. Aymes: was he really an Educational reformer, unwise in his language, but anxious to replace evil condition with something better? or was he merely, as the Governors thought him, an ill bred, rebellious firebrand? Of Mr. Farewell (or Farwell) something is known. He died in 1747, and was buried in St. Margaret's Church. The inscription on his monument in St. John's, is as follows "Richard Farewell, Esquire, a Native of this City, a Sincere Christian,

a worthy Magistrate, a true Friend, especially to our happy Constitution in Church and State. His remains are deposited in St. Margaret's Church to which Parish, and to this also, He was both living and dying very beneficent. In respect to his memory this Monument is put up. But his good Works will more certainly perpetuate the name of So Pious a Man. *Ob*; 25th Feb: 1747, *Æt*: 70." He left £200 to Sir John Crosse (another Grey Coat Governor) for the purchase of the St. John's Burial ground in Horseferry Road, now made into a public garden. The cost of the land, and of properly arranging it, was only £123 17s, the balance of his bequest being added to the fund for building galleries in the Church.

Within a week of Mr. Aymes' dismissal the Governors appointed his Successor. "One Mr. William Dear, recommended by the Vicar of Romsey, in Hampshire, as a sober and diligent man, well affected to His Majesty King George, a Member of the Church of England, who writes a good hand, can *cast* accompts, well qualified as a Schoolmaster." His Salary was fixed at £30. Mrs. Higney seems through the stormy time with Headmasters to have retained the confidence of the Board, for we read "the Board this night (Dec. 30th, 1718), having taken into consideration the many, great, and agreeable services performed by Mrs. Higney, added to her sallary five pounds bringing it up to £20, in reward of her faithful Service."

During this period several curious names are mentioned. Among the children admitted to the School were two sisters, one Letitia Morris, the other Petitia. Mary Wilbeforth, Comfort Stephen, Rarus Jennings are worth noting, but the most extraordinary name of all, is "Brunswick Hannover Plucknett." The Masters and Dames seeking apprentices during the reign of George I, include Mr. Catchlove, Mr. Chatover, Mr. Berry a waterman at Faux Hall, "Mr. Drawite, a taylor living at the Black Post at the Upper End of Hedge Lane in the Parish of St. Martin," Mrs. Grace Steptoe, Mrs. Langcake "a Milliener," "Mr. Thomas Juniper, a Joiner," "Mr. Richard Cromwell an India Weaver," "Mrs. Avis the wife of Mr. Jno Ogden, an Oyster Meter in Deadman's Place in the Boro'," "Mr. Richard Manton, Horse Broker, living at the Sign of Whittington's Cat in Knaves' Acre," "Mr. David Gegondee, a Silver Lace Weaver, in Twister's Alley, Bunhill Fields," and, which seems very remarkable "Mr. John Fawinghill, a Blacksmith, who did take Mary Brough apprentice to teach her the art and mystery of Embroidery."

Many gifts, varying greatly in value, were sent to the School. For instance, "Mr. Lowe of the Exchequer was pleased to send a hundred weight of rice, with which came half a hundred weight of sugar from an unknown Benefactor." "Brought in (Dec. 24th, 1717), ten half Broad Pieces of Gold (£5 15s.) from a gentleman unknown." On the following

Good Friday “Mrs. Henry Brown was pleased to give all the children Hot Cross Buns.” In June, 1718, “Mr. D. Holmes, in Strutton Ground was inclinable to give the Hospital the sum of £20, but desired that the Intrinsick Worth of it be accepted in Bread.” Gifts of books are mentioned, almost all of which were religious. “Twelve of Isham’s Compleat Catechist.” “Fifty of the Further Instructions.” Eighteen of Lewis’ Catechism and Fifty Treatises on Confirmation were received in June, 1719. A few mouths later “Six great Importances (*sic*) of a Religious Life,” bound up with, Dr. Gibsons’ “Holy Sacrament Explained,” were sent for the girls leaving School. In January 1719, a Bank-note for £500, was brought in from an unknown Benefactor, “and on the same day a gift was acknowledged of 138 ‘mince pyes.’”

There are many entries about payments, which are interesting or puzzling. In July, 1717, a tenant who owed the Governors £1 15s. for rent, was allowed to deduct 3s. 9d. for the King’s Tax, and 2d. for “Trophy Money,” a charge made on all householders for providing Harness, trumpets, &c., for the Militia. In December 1717, the value of a guinea was reduced from 21s. 6d. to 21s., and the Governors lost £1 13s. by the reduction. In July, 1718, the Governors paid “Mr. Blick His Majesty’s Limbner the sum of £7 7s. for drawing the Portrait of Mr. Richard Uphill.” They also paid 28s. each for carved gilt frames for his picture and for that of Mr. Chas. Twitty. The por-

trait of Mr. Uphill was looked upon as a due acknowledgment of his legacy, received in 1717, of £1000 of Bank Stock, and an Annuity of £150. Madam Uphill as long as she lived had, in consideration of her husband's Benefaction, the right to have six boys, nominated by her, maintained in the School. These "Uphill Foundationers" were distinguished from their companions by wearing blue caps with yellow tufts. Mr. Charles Twittys's portrait, which was framed with Mr. Uphill's, was a gift to the School from Mr. Twitty Ireland, probably a nephew or godson of Mr. Twitty.

"Mr. Blick" is believed to be Richard Van Bleck, whose portrait of Lord Chief Justice Holt now hangs in the National Portrait Gallery.

In 1720 the Governors were busy trying to buy South Sea Stock, and dismayed at its high price, the Treasurer reporting that it was selling at £500.

People were more willing then than their modern representatives are to reduce their charges. In December 1720 "Mr. Nash the attorney brought in his bill for conveyancing, amounting to £17 9s. 6d. and he was pleased to take £6 15s. for the same; also another bill for £6 11s. 8d. for which he accepted £3 2s. 8d." After such a reduction, the governors could well afford to give his clerk 10s. 6d.

Mr. Kellum, the pump maker, was still more generous. On November 6th, 1722, "Mr. Kidwell reports, That at the request of the Board he had waited on Mr. Kellum to desire his bill of what the

Hospital owed him, and his answer was ‘That he never had charged the Hospital anything, and whatever he had done or might do was at the Hospital’s service and he would willingly supply anything further that was wanting.’”

On Christmas Day, 1722, a legacy of £2000 from Mr. Thomas Frederick was announced, and “His Majesty’s Limbner” had another order for a portrait. There was considerable delay in paying this legacy, the South Sea collapse having involved Mr. Frederick in grave financial difficulties.

After the Sermon Day, 1722, the Governors gave a present of 10s. to Dr. Croft’s boy for his care in instructing the children of this Hospital in learning their hymns, etc. At the same meeting they moved a vote of thanks “to Mr. ffiler for the use of his large tapers at the Church door, also to Mr. Brown for the candles used on the occasion at the Church, and to Dr. Croft for his great care of the singing.”

In November, 1723, the first mention is found of Lotteries. “The Hon. Thos. Cornwallis and his Lady were present on Sunday Evening at the Catechising when he was pleased to give £19 10s. from the Lottery Commissioners for the State Lotteries for Malt in 1722.” This was in payment for the boys’ “services” as the “drawers” of Lottery Tickets. Christ Hospital Boys were employed in this way in the City of London; Grey Coats in Westminster. While the money was being raised by this means for building Westminster

Bridge there were many payments of this sort received.

In 1724 Mr. Blick was again employed, this time "to mend the Queen's Picture," a commission for which he received £2 2s. There is no record of the gift or purchase of Queen Anne's portrait or that of her tutor Bishop Compton.

As the reign of George I. ended, difficulties of various kinds arose. Mrs. Higney fell out of favour. In November 1724 "Two Governors having gave in, in writing, a complaint against Mrs. Higney the said complaint was exhibited last Tuesday. Agreed *nemine contredicente* to the following article to be entered on the minutes. 'Whereas there was a complaint made to the Governors of this Hospital that the mistress of this House had employed several of the girls of this Hospital in knitting stockings etc. to her own Benefit; and the mistress being called in and acquainted therewith, did humbly confess she had done so, being led into that error by the example of other mistresses doing the same in other Hospitals, and having humbly begg'd Pardon of the Governors for the same, promising like wise to do so no more: The Governors on the said consideration and also that she never had any order hitherto, touching this matter did accept her submission.' "

Mr. Dear was at that time in high favour. In March, 1725, the following resolution was passed: "The master having behaved himself in all things decently and respectively (*sic*) in his businesse, the

Treasurer be requested to give him £2 2s. as a gratuity." This evidence of the Governors' appreciation of his work seems to have turned his head, for in December 28th, 1725, we find "The Treasurer complained that Wm. Dear the master, having for a long time shown an uninterrupted disrespect to him, and unbecoming his Duty to him as Treasurer; 'Tis ordered, nem. con. that in case the said master gives the said Treasurer any reason for any the like complaint for the future, that he the said master shall be discharged."

The Governors themselves were rather snubbed about this time by the Bishop of London, Dr. Gibson, who seems to have regarded innovations with disfavour. In December, 1724, the following entry was made "Whereas the Lord Bishop of London has been pleased to represent that in the choice of Psalms to be sung by the children on the Days of Collection, it were best to confine them to the Psalms of David and not to Introduce into the Church any composition, merely human how fine or elegant soever they be thought. It is therefore ordered that on the ensuing day of collection the 100th Psalm be sung, and some verses of Psalm 72 and 41." There was a special meeting held about this, and although the Governors gave way for the time, the next year they ordered "that the children perform the hallelujah as formerly."

The Bishop wanted to have more control of the Charity Schools of the diocese than the Governors had

given him. With this in view he issued "Directions to masters and mistresses of all Charity Schools." These were printed in large sheets to be hung up in every school that the masters and mistresses might not be able to plead ignorance respecting them. One would like to know if the masters held the Bishop's License as ordered in the 77th Canon. The Green Coat Charter made this Episcopal License compulsory. The School holidays were increased in 1725 to "6 days at Christmas, Easter and Whitsuntide instead of 3, that being what was allowed the children of other Charity Schools for their breaking up."

In 1724 the Commissioners, appointed by King George to give effect to the Fifty Churches Act, determined the boundaries of the new parish of St. John. Several Governors were consulted. The Church was begun before the King's death but it was not ready for use until 1728, when Bishop Bradford consecrated it, the Grey Coat children forming the choir at the Consecration. For many years part of the scholars attended St. John's by the Rector's request to help in leading the singing, and in answering at the public catechizing every Sunday afternoon.

The reign ends, so far as the school is concerned with a discussion as to the desirability of teaching the boys Latin. This was the result of one of the boys, who had been apprenticed to a solicitor, being returned to the school "the said gentleman objecting against the boy, on account of his not having been taught in the Latin tongue."



THE GARB OF THE OLD HOSPITAL SCHOLAR.

CHAPTER VI.

The Grey Coat Hospital under George II.

THE reign of George II. was a time in which, from force of circumstances, much interest was felt in providing recruits for the Navy. There was need of seamen of more education than was possessed by the average men seized by Press-gangs ; for the first time therefore serious efforts were made to teach some of the boys in the London Charity Schools “the Mathematics and the art of Navigation.” The Royal Navy, the Merchant Service, the East India Company, and the Hudson’s Bay Company are repeatedly referred to in the minutes of this reign.

Bishop Smallridge had in early days pleaded for Mathematical teaching, but its money making value was then less appreciated than it was under George II.

Mr. William Dear, the most scholarly Headmaster the School ever had, fell ill in August, 1728. An entry was made on the 27th of the month—“Wm. Dear, the Master of this Hospital, being in a very bad state of health, this night desired leave of the Board to have a fortnight’s time to retire into the Country for the recovery thereof ; ordered that he have leave to be absent except on Sundays and Mon-

day Mornings." It seems incredible that a Head-master in grievous sickness could not have one fortnight's rest. On the 5th of November following : " Wm. Dear this night acquainted the Board by a paper produced by Mr. Treasurer, that he would desire the Governors to provide another Master as soon as possible on account of his bad state of health." In ten days he was dead. He, like Mr. Ashenden, was buried in the " New Chappell Yard." The Governors attended his funeral, after which, in the Board Room, they read his Will, dated the 3rd day of Oct., 1728. It begins, in the old reverent fashion :—

" In the Name of God. Amen."

" I, William Dear, of the Parish of St. Margaret's, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, being very weak in body, but of perfect mind and memory, thanks be given to God therefore, do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament (*sic*) that is to say ; first of all I give and Recommend my Soul into the Hands of God Who gave it, and as for my Body I Recommend it to the Earth to be buried in a decent and Christianlike manner, and what Worldly Effects it hath pleased GOD to bless me with, I bestow them as followeth." Then three legacies of £10 each are left to three of his relations ; after which we read " Item, I give to the Society of Schoolmasters, meeting at the School on Garlick Hill the ten pounds that will be due to me at my Decease to be and to remain

for the benefit of the Said Society ; Item, I give all my books, with the Bookpress, to and for the Use of the Grey Coat Hospital, in Tothill Fields, Westminster, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne."

One cannot help feeling, how this generous gift to the School, must have deepened the regret felt by the Governors for their refusal of one fortnight's rest to a dying man. Mr. Dear's books are still in the Board room, although the "Bookpress" in which he kept them has been replaced by something more modern.

Before Mr. Dear's funeral an old "Grey," Francis Parents, asked for permission to succeed him. In the whole Grey Coat Chronicle no one so persistently pushing as Parents is mentioned. When he left the School at the age of 14, he was apprenticed to a local tradesman ; he soon refused to stay with his Master, writing to the Governors to say that the place was "Inconsistant to his Jenius and beneath his Tallents." What became of him for a few years is not known, but he expressed himself as greatly disappointed when in November, 1728, Mr. John Hussey was elected Headmaster. In 1731, Mr. Hussey broke his leg. This gave Francis Parents another opportunity of suggesting himself to the Governors. He was allowed to act for a few weeks as the Headmaster's deputy. Before long Mr. Hussey resigned, and the Headship seemed almost in Parents' grasp. Unfortunately for him a legacy from Mr. Charles Hopton had lately fallen in, which made the teaching

of “the Mathematicks” compulsory. A Mathematical Master was therefore advertised for: “One Skilled in Navigation and able to teach youth,” and in September, 1733, Parents was passed over and a Mr. Philip Markham appointed. Parents was greatly annoyed, and had leave given him, as a compensation, to stay for three months as a general helper. He seems to have made himself so disagreeable that, in November, Mr. Markham refused to stay any longer, and Parents remained triumphantly in possession. The Matron left in the following Spring, saying she too found him unbearable. This delighted Parents, his wife, Susannah, being then introduced to the Board and appointed Matron. This happened in April. Before the end of May every servant gave notice. The Parents had leave from the Trustees to bring their two little girls, Susanna and Susannah, to live in the Hospital, 3s. weekly being charged for board for the two children.

Through the year 1734, Mathematics seem to have been in abeyance. Spinning was given up at that date, it being found that the money earned by it was so little, and the hindrance it caused to education so great, that it was wise to relinquish it. Twenty four spinning wheels were sold for a pound. What a treasured relic one of them would now be!

Notwithstanding the greater amount of time now given to lessons things went badly. In March, 1735, “The Governors having been told the girls could not read, they had them all up, and reported that

most of them did read indifferently well, except seven who could not read at all." There was a strong feeling on the Board about this neglect, and both Master and Matron were admonished to take greater pains in future. A great many boys ran away, or as the Governors termed it "Eloped," seven escaping in one fortnight. There were twenty less children than there had been under Mr. Dear, and the bills were considerably higher. The Governors distrust of Parents was steadily growing.

In September, 1735, Captain Taylor died, leaving the School £500, coupled, like Mr. Hopkins' bequest, with a demand for Mathematical teaching. Parents was ready with a suggestion. A Mathematical School had lately been endowed by a Mr. Neale (the School, but without Mathematics, still exists in Fetter Lane). Parents asked the Governors to send a few of the best boys there to be taught, and the Governors met the Trustees of Neale's School to discuss terms. They found the Charity was administered by three Trustees, Sir William Chapman, Mr. Hoare, and Mr. Vigerous Edwards. They reported that "the design of the School was for the Instruction of some of the Youths of the Several Charity Schools in London and Westminster in such parts of Mathematical Learning as should fit them for sea Service." In order to secure proper teaching for the boys, Mr. Neale's Will provided for an annual payment of £5 to the Mathematical master at Christ's Hospital, who was to send in a yearly report

of the boys' progress. It was arranged that the Grey Coat boys should attend at "Neale's" three days in each week, "to wit, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, the authorities at the Mathematical School undertaking when such boys are fitted for Sea Service, to provide them with masters and at the same time to give each boy a complete set of proper Instruments. The Grey Coat Governors undertook on their part to contribute £5 towards the outfit of each boy and give him a good seaman's chest."

The plans were satisfactorily made, but unhappily the Grey Coat boys were rejected at the Entrance examination "it proving that none of the boys had a competent knowledge of the First Four Rules in simple arithmetic." Another proof of the inefficiency of Francis Parents. After six months of special preparation some boys were accepted by the Headmaster of Neale's School, but difficulties of various kinds arose. The boys enjoyed the freedom given them by the frequent walks to Hatton Garden, where the School then was, and came home later than they should have done, and seem to have regarded themselves as superior to the other boys. A further cause of dissatisfaction is referred to in the following note, dated March 19th, 1735.

Sr

"It is a standing order in my School, that the
"Parents or ffriends of every Boy should give a bond
"of £10 as a security that such Boy shall go to sea,

“when he is admitted into this School, which was
“dispensed with in regard to your Boys were sup-
“posed to be directly under the Disposall of their Govnr.
“but I fear if it be not exacted we shall have others
“follow the example of Mason, of which you may
“please to acquaint the gentlemen. I am

Yr. very hble. Servant

“The Navigation School.

F. S. Sr.”

This letter evidently refers to a boy who took all the advantages offered him, and then, upheld by a contumacious parent, refused to go to sea. The connection between the two schools was very brief.

In March, 1736, various tradesmen complained of the non-payment of their accounts. It was found on enquiry that the Treasurer had given Parents the money, and that he had produced forged receipts. It then came out that in addition to the two “Susannahs” he and his wife had three other children, and had taken in two grown-up people as boarders, all of whom were living at the Governors’ expense. “All of which being a breach of the trust and confidence that the Governors had reposed in the said master and matron, who were consequently warned to quit the Hospital at midsummer next.” By June, the Governors relented. “Upon reading the Humble Petition of Francis and Susanna Parents, the master and Mrs. of this Hospital, acknowledging the order made against them in March to be just, and that they deem it one of the greatest misfortunes that could befall them to do (or

suffer to be done) anything to deserve the displeasure of this Board, to which they are indebted for so many favours; But if this their past Fault may be forgiven, and the said order obliterated, they will for the future constantly Indeavour that their behaviour and management may deserve so great a favour."

The Governors agreed to keep them, dishonesty and neglect notwithstanding, but in the autumn of 1738, fresh accusations were discussed at a special meeting, and they were ordered to leave in a fortnight. The report of the special general Court is as follows: "Complaint having been made that the Boys of this Hospital have not been instructed by the master in the Business of accompts for the space of six months past, and they have not been instructed in Writing since September last, and that this neglect of duty has chiefly arisen through the master's being frequently absent in Schooltyme; and severall of the Governors having taken pains to come to the knowledge and Truth of the said complaint, who having examined the master touching the same, who calling for the children's books, in support of what he had alleged in his own defence, they were produced, and the Governors perusing ye same, were fully convinced of the Truth of the complaints, and that the children's Education is wholly neglected; it was ordered *nem. con.* that for such his constant Breaches of Duty the said master be dismissed this day fortnight."

Advertisements were drawn up, and seven appli-

cants offered themselves for the master's post, and four for the matron's. Mr. Francis Goundry and Mrs. Hawkins were elected. In order to prevent future carelessness in teaching it was agreed that the writing and arithmetic books of the boys should be put on the Board Room table at every Quarterly Court. To check dishonesty it was arranged that the Tradesmen should attend the Quarterly Meetings and have their bills paid at once.

Before the new officials came to the School, an Inventory, which is given below, was made by three of the Governors. It was headed

“An Inventory of the Linnen & Furniture belonging to this Hospital as followeth :

“Viz. In the Kitchen an Iron Range, Fire shovel, Tongs, Poker, and Fender, a spit rack, Dripping Pan & Grid Iron, a Spit and Jack compleat, a Trivett and fire Screen, a Copper, a large Skymmer and flesh Fork, seven brass candlesticks, two Iron Do and a pair of Snuffers, three copper Kettles, three copper Ladles, one copper basting-ladle, two boiling copper Potts, and Covers, three pewter Dishes, six pewter Plates, a copper Pudding Pan, a Salt-box, a Pail, Piggon and hand Bowl, three large wooden Platters, two chopping Knives, a pair of large wooden Scales, and an Iron Beam, nine leaden Weights, *viz.* one half hundred, two quarters of a hundred, one of fourteen pounds, one of seven Pounds, one of four Pounds, one of two pounds, a pound Weight,

and a half pound. 53 wooden Dishes, 2 basketts, 1 Bench.

“ In the Wash House, a large Copper, leaded at Top and Cover, a leaden Pump cas’d with Wood, six iron bound Washing Tubbs, one wooden Horse for Cloaths, a large leaden Cistern and Cover, two Forms, a large Cooler and a Cloath’s Basket.

“ In the Pantry, an Engine for cutting Bread, a pair of Scales, six Basketts, two lin’d with Tin, six leather Jacks for Beer, two wooden Pails, two Platters, an earthen Pan, two Binns for Oatmeal, Flower, &c., a hand Brush. In the Lumber Room adjoining the Girl’s School, ye hinges and other iron Work belonging to the old Gates, four scrubbing-Brushes, five flag-Brooms, and three hand brushes all new, a parcel of wooden Trenchers and two Lamps. In the Girl’s School-Room an Iron Grate in the Chimney, Fire Shovel, Tongs, Poker, Fender, and a pair of Bellows, two Binns, six Forms, a large Table, a hair Broom.

“ In the Master’s Room, an oval Table, a chest, a Fender, a stove Grate, fire Shovel, Tongs, Poker, Fender, and a pair of bellows, two Binns, six Forms, a large Table, a hair Broom, a chest, a Press with a Lock and Key, a Pint Tin Pot, an Engine for affixing the Seal of the Corporation, two new matted Chairs, and a Lanthorne. In the large Cup-board in this Room, thirteen gilt Bibles, four plain Do, three bound Books, being ‘Abstracts of the historical part of the old Testament,’ five new Testaments, one of them in calf, eight Dyche’s Spel-

ling Books, two Psalters, nine Christian Monitors, bound, nine Primmers, the Will Book bound in Leather, and four other Books relating to the accounts of the Hospital bound in leather, twelve minute and other Books of the Hospital bound in Parchment covers, two new Cyphering-Books.

“ In the Master’s Bed-Chamber, a blue linsey Tester Sacking Bottom Bed Stead, a Feather Bed, Bolster, and Pillow, three Blanketts, and a Quilt, and a Warming Pan.

“ In the Governor’s Room, a large table and Carpet, an Elbow Leather Chair, and Cushion, and seventeen other leather Chairs, a wainscott Book Press, and iron Chest, a Walnut Tree Escritoire, a Grate, fire Shovel, Tongs and Poker, with brass Knops, a Fender, Brush and Coal Tub, two Brass Sconces and Socketts, a hand Bell and Hammer, a Pewter Standish, Sand Box, and place for Wafers, one leaden Standish, seven Pictures round the Room in gilt Frames (*viz.*); The Picture of Her late Majesty Queen Anne, of Doctr. Compton, late Bishop of London, of Charles Twitty, Esq., of Sir Thomas Cross Bart, of Capt. Uphill, of Thomas Frederick, Esq., and of Dr. Smallridge, late Bishop of Bristol. The Lord’s Prayer, Belief, and ten Commandments in Needle-Work, and Black Frames, over the Chimney, five Parchment Cover Books of the Hospital Accts. A Catalogue of ye Books in the Library in a black Frame.

“ In the Hall-Room, two Brass Chandeliers, a large

Bible and Common Prayer Book, and small Bible in the Boy's Desk, four long Tables with Benches round them.

“ In the Boy's little Ward, nine Bedsteads, with a flock Bed, Bolster, one Blankett, and a Coverlid to each, and six old Bed steads, a Pail, a Bedstead in the Closet adjoyning for the Cook. In the Boy's Great Ward, sixteen Bed-steads, with a flock Bed, Bolster, one Blankett, and coverlid to each. A pail in the Girl's Ward, twelve Bed-steads, with a flock Bed, Bolster, one Blankett, and a coverlid to each, six old Bed-steads, and old Lumber Bedding. A flock-Bed, two Blanketts, and a coverlid, in this Room belonging to the Cook's Bed, a Pail.

“ In the Nurse's Room adjoyning the Girl's Ward, an iron Range, Cheeks and Fender, Fireshovel, Poker, and Tongs, two iron Candle-Sticks, an iron Ring, a pair of Bellows, four matted chairs, a wooden Box, and Table, a Bed Stead with a flock Bed, Bolster, two Blanketts, and a coverlid, a Bed-stead.

“ In the Landry a blue Tester-Bedstead, a flock Bed and blue Curtains, a Bolster, three Blanketts and a Coverlid, an iron Range, Cheeks and Fender, Fire-Shovel, Tongs and Poker, an Iron to put before the Fire to heat the flat irons, an Iron Stove in the Chimney, a Trivett, a Box Iron and two Heaters, three flat Irons, an Iron Candlestick, 1 Piggon and Dish, two Stools, two Horses to dry Clothes upon and Racks round the Room for the same Use, four Baskets for Clothes.

“In the two Infirmary Rooms six flock Beds and Bed Steads, two Blanketts and a Coverlid to each Bed, and blue Curtains before the Beds. In one of these Rooms is an iron Range, Cheeks, Fender, Fireshovel, Tongs and Poker, a Brass Pestle and Mortar, two iron Candlesticks, three matted Chairs, 1 Table and three Stools, an earthen Dish, a pair of Bellows three tin Potts, and three Pails. In the other a Stew Pan, a Sauce Pan, a tin Slice, and three wooden bowl Dishes. In the Nurse’s Room a blue Tester Bed stead and Curtains, two Blanketts and a Coverlid.

“In the Garden, a Watering Pan, rolling Stone and iron Frame, two Locks and 1 Key to the Garden-Doors.

LINNEN AND APPAREL.

“ Seventy eight pair, and one of Children’s Sheets, Two Diaper Table Cloths for the Master’s Use, One hundred and six Boys Shirts, fifty two Girls Shifts, fifty two blue Aprons, twenty six white do, Twelve Children’s Table Cloths, six new Diaper Towells, three old do, forty eight Girls Day-Caps and twenty six Night Caps, One hundred and thirty two Boys Bands, Seventy eight Girls Bands, one new and five other round Towels, twelve pair of Servants Sheets, two pair of Pillow-Bears, twenty one Boys blue check Handkerchiefs, two Servants Table Cloths and seven old ragged Sheets. The Quantity of Linnen last ordered in, uncut, and not made up. Fifty four Boys Wastecoats, Breeches and Coats, forty six pair of new Yarne Boys Stockings, and forty nine of do. worsted, twenty

one pair of new Yarne Girls Stockings, and twenty six pair of worsted, twenty nine Girls Cloaks, twenty one Gowns, and Petty-Coats, forty eight new Boys Caps, besides those in wear."

The general impression given by this Inventory is one of pitiful bareness. Not only was there no bath in the house, but no washing apparatus of any kind. An old Grey, who left the School in 1833, told the writer that in his time the boys washed a little—very little—in a stone trough in front of the Hospital, what the girls did he did not know. So it is perhaps little to be wondered at that a hundred years earlier lavatory accommodation was not provided. For the hundred children twenty round towels were found, further proof if it were needed, that personal cleanliness was not enforced! Only eight chairs (omitting those in the Board Room) were found in the whole place. What would Poor Law Guardians now think of 49 beds for 100 children, of a Cook sleeping in a cupboard, and the Laundresses in the Ironing Room! Nothing is left of the old furniture except the table, chairs and Chest in the Board Room. It is a pity that "the Lord's Prayer, Belief and Ten Commandments in needlework," have disappeared. It may be that the wooden chest standing in front of the stained window in the first floor landing, is that which was in the Master's room.

In December, 1738, an attempt was made to murder

Mr. Goundry, a gun being fired at him when he was sitting at his window. Every effort was made to discover his assailant, but without success.



BADGE.

ORIGINALLY DESIGNED FOR THE BOYS IN THE MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL.

In the following year a Mathematical Master from Mr. Neale's School was engaged to attend here two afternoons a week. To draw attention to this innovation the Governors ordered that "An Inscription

be painted over the Door in the center of this Hospital in Gold Letters on a Blew Ground in these Words *The Mathematical School.*" Mr. Warner was paid £30 a year for his attendance twice a week. Soon after his appointment copies of Euclid were bought, and for the first time maps, globes and compasses are mentioned. A few years later brass badges were designed and bought for the Mathematical boys to wear on their right shoulders. One of these is still preserved at the School, and towards the end of the boys' tenure (in 1874) was worn by the School Captain.

In 1750, an Assistant Master was engaged. He was promised "bed and board," but no fresh bedstead was bought, until "the Master complained that his bed was too short and too narrow for him and his Assistant," so an order was given to "Mr. Goff, the Upholder, for a bedstead, bedding and curtains, which cost £8 1s."

Among the curious payments of this reign are found the cost of a prosecution at the Old Bailey, amounting to 19s. 6d. The accused, Christopher Embard, was said to have stolen three Bibles, but the verdict is not recorded. In 1738, a collection was made amounting to £54 6s. 6d. for the purpose of erecting over the clock a cupola, surmounted by a Copper Vane. Instead of having an estimate from a builder for the whole thing the following separate payments were made.

To the Brazier for the Copper Vane and	
Copper letters	2 10 0
To the Smith for fixing the Vane	1 11 6
To the Carpenter for building the Cupola	14 14 0
To the Paviour for repairing the Court-	
yard	16 16 0
To the Plumber for lead work	16 2 0
To the Clock Maker for moving and fixing	
the Clock	2 13 0
	<hr/>
	£54 6 6

The Paviour to the School at that time was a woman, and Widow Cade received 9s. a year as lamplighter to the Hospital!

In 1738 Bank Stock was bought through a Broker named "Mr. Barbarous."

Caldicott Hall Farm Estate, near Yarmouth, is first mentioned in the accounts in 1737. Letters sent to the tenant cost 1s. 10d. each for postage. The sum of £12 16s. was charged in 1742, for entertaining the Steward and Fellows of Magdalen College, Oxford, under whom the Estate was held. In 1749, four Governors went to "view the Estate." They hired a Landau with four horses for eight days at 24s. a day, paying the coachman 5s. a day besides.

In 1750, there were law expenses amounting to £13 7s. "occasioned by Mrs. Huff's disputeing the legality of Mr. Gonge's bequest of £250 to this Hospital." In this case the Governors were successful and the legacy was duly paid. In 1754, a guinea was

paid for engraving Queen Anne's Coat of Arms for the Hospital. This plate is still used for the labels in the prize books.

In 1752, the change from Old to New Style took place, and in connection with this change the following record, dated October 3rd, 1752, is of interest : “Ordered that the Treasurer be desired to pay the officers and Servants of this Hospital their Salaries and Wages from Midsummer to Michaelmas last New Style, deducting for the eleven days which have been annihilated this Quarter pursuant to an Act of Parliament.” It is worth noticing that no corresponding abatement was granted to the tenants of the Hospital.

The Window Tax was first charged in 1753. The Governors contested the tax on the ground that a Charity should be exempt, but the collectors insisted on payment for the windows in the private rooms of the officials. Beginning in 1753 at an annual charge of 15s. 6d., in the year 1759 it reached 25s. 6d. In the next reign it went up with leaps and bounds. In 1786, it was £3 15s. 2d., in 1798, £5 5s., in 1802 £7 9s. 4d., in Trafalgar Year £8 10s., and in 1817 it was £9 10s. 10d.

When the money was being raised for building the first Westminster Bridge the School was greatly interested in the proceedings. An Act of Parliament was passed appointing the “Bridge Commissioners,” and authorizing them to raise the necessary funds by public lottery. The annual payment made to the

Governors for sending boys to draw the lottery tickets varied from £19 7s. 6d. to £23 2s. 6d. The fortunate people, who gained prizes sometimes gave money to the boys themselves—for instance in 1740 the two men who gained the largest sum each sent £50 for the ten boys, who drew their prizes, the money being put out to interest for each boy, until he had completed his apprenticeship. In 1741, Abraham Capadose brought £20 for the ten boys, which, seeing that his prize was £10,000, was not a very great acknowledgement. In 1743, when the last lottery is mentioned, £42 was given to the boys.

The chief benefactions of this reign includes a legacy of £300 from Mr. ffiler, only £91 17s. 6d. of which ever came to the Governors; Mr. ffiler had in his old age trusted his shop to an inefficient partner, who became bankrupt. Lord Marsham paid the sum of £50 in 1736, “being a legacy left by Elizabeth Fowler an old servant to his Lordship.” In 1739, Mrs. Northcott, or Norcott, left to the School £100, and in 1744 “Mrs. Mary Martin of Delahay St. was pleased to give to the children of this Hospital the sum of £400, sending with it an earnest request that no Publick Thanks be given her for the same.”

The more distinguished governors, under George II., include the following Clergy; Archbishop Potter, Archbishop Herring, Archbishop Hutton, and Archbishop Secker of Canterbury, Bishop Butts, Bishop Gooch, Bishop Lisle and Bishop Hayter of Norwich

(the last was a Prebendary of Westminster), Bishops Smalbroke, Claggett, Willes, Trevor and Ellis of St. David's. Mawson of Chichester, the saintly Bishop Wilson of Sodor and Man, Bishops Keen and Markham of Chester (Markham had been Headmaster of Westminster School and became Archbishop of York), Hough of Worcester, Bishop Gilbert of Llandaff, Thomas of Salisbury, Bishops Bradford, Wilcocks and Pearce of Rochester, (a diocese then held with the Deanery of Westminster), Bishop Terrick of Peterborough, Bishops Gibson and Sherlock of London, Bishop Martin Benson of Gloucester, Weston and Lavington of Exeter, and, most famous of them all, Joseph Butler, the Bishop first of Bristol and afterwards of Durham, the Author of the "Analogy."

Many of the Abbey Clergy were supporters of the School ; among them Prebendary Wilson, son of the Bishop of Sodor and Man, and Prebendary the Hon. Robert Henry Drummond, afterwards Archbishop of York.

The laymen to whom the school were indebted for help at that time, include in 1730, the Duke of Dorset ; in 1733 the Hon. Thomas Townshend ; in 1734 Sir Robert Grosvenor ; in 1735 Sir John Evelyn (the son of the famous diarist), the Hon. Francis Godolphin " being son-in-law to her Ladyship the Countess Dowager of Portland." In the years that follow we find in the subscriber's lists—Lord Marsham, Sir William Watkin Wynne, Sir

Robert Walpole, Horatio first Lord Walpole, the Hon. Philip Yorke (afterwards Lord Hardwicke), Chief Justice Parker (who became Earl of Macclesfield), The Right Hon. S. Sandys, Chancellor of the Exchequer (afterwards Lord Sandys), Sir John Crosse, M.P. for Westminster, Lord Waldegrave, the Duke of Richmond, the Duke of Portland, the Earl and Countess of Lincoln (afterwards Duke and Duchess of Newcastle), four distinguished Admirals, George, Lord Anson, Admiral Sir George Byng (Viscount Torrington), Admiral Sir Charles Wager and Admiral Edward Vernon. Among famous doctors we find the Jacobite Dr. John Freind and his friend Sir Richard Mead, who refused to prescribe for Walpole's gout until Freind was released from the Tower. In 1742 literature is represented by the Hon. Horatio Walpole, who subscribed for many years.

The names which occur in the lists of children, and applicants for apprentices are, many of them, odd. Among the children were Hannah Sly, Shunamite Hall, James Fido, Timothy Instant, Audinace Maxfield, Norraway Howson, and Anne Smelt. Mrs. Martha Fretwell, and Mr. Charles Pickfat came for apprentices. One boy was apprenticed to a hatter in "the Baregarden" in Southwark, another found a home in "Maid Lane, near Noah's Ark, Bankside," a third was apprenticed to a "Physick Gardner," and a fourth, in 1752, to an engine-weaver.

The names of the parochial officers and the tenants

in 1741 include Mr. Trout, Mr. Haddock, Mr. Hart, Mr. Hawk, Mr. Bunny, Mr. Stagg, Mr. Mole, Mr. Partridge, Mr. Tape and Mr. Whiteleg, the constable of Peter St. Ward being John Crabtree. The spelling of Vauxhall was gradually changing ; in 1714 it was Fox Hall, in 1735 Fawkshall, later in the century it was Vawkshall, and under George III. it took its present form. As we get nearer to the present time the spelling and the names become more commonplace.

The reign ends, so far as the School is concerned, rather unsatisfactorily. The Mathematical Master was promoted to the Headship of the Royal Naval Academy at Portsmouth, and a successor had to be found in a hurry. James Dodson, F.R.S., was chosen, but left very soon. Mr. Goundry was ill and needed help. “The master having hurt his constitution by constant application to the Business of this Hospital, had run into great expense by reason of physicians and extra diet, ordered that the sum of twenty guineas be allowed him for his late necessities.” One of the last entries made in the reign refers to the appointment of Francis Boorten as singing master, at £10 per annum.

CHAPTER VII.

The Grey Coat Hospital under George III.

THE Reign of George III was a period of much financial depression. The Seven Years' War was not over at the time of his Accession, and it was followed so rapidly by the American War of Independence, and the Napoleonic Wars that the Nation had no time to recover its prosperity. In such circumstances it is only natural that the Charity Schools of the Country should suffer. In 1761 there were, exclusive of the Governors, only twenty five Subscribers to the Hospital funds; in 1762 even fewer. Taxes were very high and provisions unprecedently costly, so that the Governors had many anxious consultations. A few Legacies came in to help them, among others £50 from Sir John Crosse, who died in 1763, and in the same year £500 from Mrs. Mary Martin, who had helped the School very generously during her lifetime.

Among other fresh means of raising money, the Government taxed House Insurance. In 1783 a Government charge was made of 2s. 6d. for every 20s. paid for insurance, but later on the charge gradually increased. In 1809 a premium was due

on a house belonging to the School, amounting to 16s. The tax upon this was £1. The decrease was very slow. In 1816, when the Governors paid £24 for a seven years policy, the sum of £14 8s. was added for the Tax. In 1783 South Sea Stock was selling at $54\frac{3}{4}$, and in 1804 Three Per Cent. Consols only fetched $55\frac{7}{8}$. Local rates were also heavy. Entries are frequent as to Sewer and Paving rates. In 1809 the Property Tax on the Master's Salary was £5 14s. 2d.

Indirect references to the Wars are very often met with in the Minutes; for instance, an unforeseen levy of £6 6s. "in aid of the prosecution of this Present War" was paid in 1799, and in the same year £216 was invested in a Five per cent. "Loyalty Loan," for War expenses. The first mention of a Public House Licence in the Minutes, is in 1796: it refers to "The Windmill," in Peter Street; this was soon followed by payments for "The Crown," "The Grey Coat Boy" (in Great Peter Street, now replaced by St. Matthew's Clergy House) and, still worse, "The Grey Coat Hospital" in Grey Coat Street, which was pulled down before Grey Coat Gardens were built.

Among the curious payments made in the reign of George III, we may note fees given to Messengers from Doctors Commons, who came to announce legacies; 10s. 6d. for a legacy of less than £100, a guinea for those of greater value. In 1762, £13 12s. 6d. was paid to Mr. Goff, the "Huphosterer." A Carter's

bill for Coal carrying Services is well worth reproduction.

Cartier Work Done at Grey Coat Hospital by Jno. Mears
772. *20 Charden of Coal* — — — *1 10 0*

In 1786 the Rev. W. Moore preached for the School, and 10s. 6d. was given to his Curate for attending him. There are various entries as to payments for Constables, to keep order and prevent gambling in front of the Hospital, during what were known as "the Gooseberry Fairs." These fairs seem to have lasted for three days in Easter week, and three in Whitsun week, and the payments made to the Constables amounted as a rule to £4 15s. a year. In 1817, when the Annual Sermon was preached, so many people gave French coins at the collection that 20s. 3d. was lost in exchanging the money.

The Governors were in such financial difficulties that they decided early in the reign that no Governor, who had not subscribed at least £2 2s., should vote at a meeting, or nominate a child. In 1813 the minimum subscription was raised to £5 5s.

Although money occupied a large part of the Governors' consideration, other matters had to be dealt with.

When the old king died Mr. Goundry was ill. He lingered on, with Boorten as an Assistant, until 1771. When he died, Boorten succeeded, and the Grey Coat

Hospital fell to its very lowest. The records of his time of office and that of his successor are very painful. Cruelty, dishonesty, and fraud are matters of frequent occurrence: for instance in one year £147 paid as subscriptions could not be accounted for. Girls, as well as boys, were so cruelly flogged that the Matron was arrested, and only allowed out on bail with much difficulty. New linen was bought for sheets, and sold by the officers, the girls being employed to unpick the dates marked on the sheets in use, and to re-mark them, so that they could pass as new. Mrs. Boorten had a son, by a former marriage, who lived near the School. Coals, candles, bread and meat were stolen and sent to him. The officials bullied the children whose parents did not make them presents. The girls were expected to wash and mend the underlinen of the Matron's son. His nankeen breeches and his silk stockings being mentioned repeatedly in the minutes; complaints were made that he had his hair done every day, in the girls' School-room. Anonymous letters were sent to the Dean saying the School was a hot-bed of evil. These letters led to an enquiry, but the proved wickedness of those, who were set over the children, is too gross to be related here.

The Trust had degenerated, so far as the Governors were concerned, into an opportunity for giving patronage at little personal cost. The eight Founders would have been greatly troubled could they have known what was going on.

Before things got to their worst, a murder took place.

In March, 1773, we read "the Master reports that on Monday the 8th of March, about half-past-six in the evening, a young man came to the Hospital gate and inquired for Mrs. Martin, the Infirmary Nurse. On being admitted into her apartment, he murdered and robbed the said Mrs. Martin, and made his escape out of the Nursery Window, [now the Mistresses' dressing-room,] and got over the wall at the front of the Hospital before any assistance could be given. The said young man proved to be Henry Lockington, bound apprentice from Christ's Hospital to Mr. Walker, Cabinet maker, in James Street, Covent Garden. On his examination before Sir John Fielding at Bow Street, he confessed the murder, robbery and escape, and was committed to Newgate. The Master of this Hospital was bound over to prosecute the murderer.

" The said Henry Lockington was the son of an intimate acquaintance of the said Mrs. Martin and had several times been to see her as a visitor before he perpetrated the said murder. The Master and Mistress at the time the murder was committed were at Prayers with the children, and every servant belonging to the Hospital employed in their proper business."

After this we find expenses for Mrs. Martin's funeral, amounting to 37s., were allowed by the Board, and also the costs of the prosecution.

In 1776 Mrs. Hawkins, who was appointed with Mr. Goundry, sent in a petition in which she desired “to resign the office of Matron, on account of her great age and Infirmities. In consideration of her long and faithful service it was agreed that during the course of her life she be continued as Nominal Matron with Board and Habitation and an allowance of £10 10s. a year, Mrs. Boorten being desired to do the work, with a salary of £12, with full authority to act as Mistress, the same as if Mrs. Hawkins was not in Being.” The superannuation of Mrs. Hawkins left the Boortens free to do evil “with both hands earnestly.” The bullying drove many boys to run away. Eight boys were expelled at one time, because they could not endure the cruelty of the officers, and they smashed the School windows to ensure an enquiry. On another occasion the girls tried to set fire to the place. and when the Governors questioned them about it, said they were so utterly wretched from constant flogging and semi-starvation that they could endure it no longer.

It is a pleasant task to turn from the unfaithful authorities to record the apprenticing from the School of two boys, John Hatchard, and David Thompson, who made themselves very good names in after life.

John Hatchard was apprenticed in 1784 to Mr. Ginger, bookseller to Westminster School, who lived in Great College Street (until 1874 the Grey Coat books were bought from the various generation of Gingers). Hatchard prospered, and founded that

well-known business, which is still carried on in Piccadilly. On his death in 1850, he left the School a legacy of £50.

David Thompson was a much more remarkable person. He was born in Marsham Street, Westmin-



BACK VIEW OF HOSPITAL SHEWING GARDEN.

TAKEN IN 1898.

ster, April 30th, 1770. His father, also David, is mentioned in the Rate books of St. John's Parish, as occupying a house rated at £11. The elder Thompson died early, and his widow married a Mr. Evans and settled in the parish of St. Martin. The boy was admitted to the School in April, 1777. He showed mathematical talent, and was trained with a view to Sea Service. In 1784, he and another boy were chosen

to be bound to the Hudson's Bay Company. The other boy was frightened and ran away, but David agreed, was apprenticed, and so disappears from the minutes.

No more would probably have been known of him, if it had not been for a letter received at the School in 1890, written from the Geological and Natural History Survey Office, Ottawa, and dated April 26th, 1890.

This letter set forth that "In or about the year 1784, a boy left your School and entered as Clerk into the service of the Hudson's Bay Company. The boy's name was David Thompson, and he was afterwards appointed Astronomer and Surveyor to the North West Company, and then Astronomer and Surveyor to the Boundary Commissioners, to determine the boundary between the United States and Canada under the treaty of Ghent, in 1814. This work is now attracting a great deal of interest. And as I am in possession of his Manuscript Journal and wish to write an introduction about the man himself, could you give me any information about the boy: how long he was at your School, what standing he took, where he came from, and, if possible, who and what were his parents. Also I should like to know something of the School itself."

This letter was written by Mr. J. B. Tyrrell, the Geologist to the Canadian Survey.

In 1900, Mr. Tyrrell visited the School. He spoke of Thompson as a man of great power, highly esteemed. In his autobiography, which is not yet is-

sued, Thompson describes his delight in mathematics while at School, and his constant practice, in the playground, and when out for walks, of mensuration. Granddaughters of Thompson were personally known to Mr. Tyrrell, who was most enthusiastic in his praise of this “Old Grey.”

Evidence of the growing lawlessness of the neighbourhood is found in various entries about “riotts,” and attempts at destruction of property. For instance, on December 31st, 1782, we find, “Ordered this day that a Committee of the Governors be appointed to attend the Tryals of the men now in Newgate for destroying and pulling down houses in Great St. Anne’s Lane, belonging to this Hospital.” The expenses of the prosecution amounted to £11 17s 6d. St. Anne’s Lane was, a few years later, the scene of “ryotts” which drew the Board into still heavier expenses, £24 17s being paid to the Lawyers, and £5 9s for the personal expenses of the Governors.

In 1789, James Lancaster was appointed Master, the Governors deciding that the post should be held by an unmarried man or a widower. For nearly three years things went fairly smoothly, although “Elopements” were still very frequent.

The Governors were fully occupied with their financial embarrassments, which high prices, exorbitant taxation, and diminished income had made sufficiently trying, without the additional worry caused by the unexpected bankruptcy of the Treasurer. This complicated matters very much, as the

Treasurer had sole custody of the School money, the School having no Banking Account. When the next Treasurer was elected a Banking Account was opened.

Lancaster, after a time, wished to marry, but he did not want to risk his post, hence the following letter:—

“ Gentlemen,

“ It was understood, when I had the honour of
“ being appointed Master of this Hospital, that I
“ should not marry without the consent of the wor-
“ shipful Board, but that I should acquaint you of my
“ intention, if any such matter was likely to take
“ place.

“ Tho’ gentlemen, I have not at present any En-
“ gagement on that Head, yet I could wish to be sat-
“ isfied, supposing an Opportunity of that Nature
“ should offer, whether I could undertake to enter in-
“ to that State without incurring your Displeasure.

“ I am, Gentlemen,

“ Your most Obedt Servant,

“ Jas. Lancaster.

“ 27th March, 1792.

“ Resolved, on reading the above letter, that Mr. Lancaster the Master of this Hospital have leave to marry whenever an opportunity should offer.”

An opportunity apparently did offer, as allusions to Lancaster’s wife are found soon after.

In 1796, special meetings were held to investigate charges of robbery and embezzlement, not by the Lancasters but with their knowledge. Lancaster

owned that he knew the Matron was dishonest, and that he had said and done nothing to show his disapproval. He had had nice little suppers with her and her friends, gin being their favourite beverage. The suppers had been usually twice a week: Lancaster had taught them all to play Quadrille, and they had "smoaked and been very convivial."

Mrs. Boorten was surprised and indignant at the charges brought against her. She declared all the dainties provided for the supper were sent in hampers to her from friends in the country, but she could not give the names of any senders. Notwithstanding Lancaster's unfaithfulness he was kept on as Master, his wife being made matron. Bickford, the Matron's Assistant, who had shared in the revels, was retained and allowed to hold three offices at once. He was Usher at £40, Mathematical Master at another £40, and Collector at £10.

In 1799, Lancaster wrote the following letter to the Board.

" Gentlemen,

" Permit me to express my sincere thanks for
" the Indulgence you have at all times been pleased
" to show me, and to assure you it shall be always
" my Principal care to merit your good opinion, at the
" same time I hope you will not be offended at my
" soliciting an additional favour.

" It has pleased God to bless me with two Sons,
" whom I have put out to nurse at their respective

“ Births. I wish to enjoy the privilege of a Parent, “ in having the Pleasure and Comfort of their Com- “ pany, and the Satisfaction of bringing them up un- “ der my own care, and entreat you will have the “ goodness to take it into consideration, and suffer us “ to have my eldest son, now 18 months old, home, “ which I presume would be but in a very small degree “ felt by the Hospital, and would be most thankfully “ acknowledged by

“ Gentlemen,

“ Your much obliged, humble Servant,
James Lancaster.”

The Governors were kindly willing to let the child come for a year on trial.

In connection with the game of Quadrille, already mentioned, cards must have been bought. The circular about Playing Cards, reprinted in Appendix IV, was found loose in the Minute book of the time, and belonged probably to Mr. Lancaster.

Another curious circular, issued by the Swedish Pastor in London, in 1797, was found in an old account book, and is worth preserving. There is no mention of it in the minutes, and nothing to show what answer, if any, Mr. Lancaster sent to its writer.

“ Sir,

“ Among the many Objects in Great Britain “ worthy of Admiration and serious Attention, noth- “ ing is more pleasing in Reflection or more congenial “ to the Feelings than the general Spirit of Benevol-

“ence, Charity, Patriotism and Philanthropy, with
“which it abounds; a Spirit so uncommonly active
“and vigorous within this Metropolis, exerting itself
“under so many various Denominations, and pervad-
“ing through so many laudable Institutions, all aim-
“ing at the same great End, the Happiness of Individ-
“uals either in England or Abroad, their Instruction,
“Improvement, Relief, Comfort, and even Correction;
“In short, the Ultimatum of the Happiness and
“Glory of Society: nay, of Mankind at large.

“Not having it in my Power to contribute in any
“effectual Manner to such a glorious End, I think it
“incumbent on me not to be merely an inactive
“Gazer in the Crowd, but to attempt at least the
“Promotion of a more complete Knowledge of all
“the Literary and other Institutions, but more espec-
“ially those of a Charitable Nature in London, and
“from thence to encourage the Northern Kingdoms
“of Europe to emulate so striking an Example of
“Social Energy diffused into so many useful Branches.

“By the Favor of your Assistance I presume I
“shall be enabled to know the Particulars of the In-
“stitution or Institutions wherein you are engaged,
“and be honored with an Answer to the following
“Questions, more copiously and explicitly than I
“should be by any Calendar, wherein the End of the
“Institution is sometimes mentioned and sometimes
“not. In general there are printed Accounts of the
“respective Institutions; please to favor me with
“those that come within your Knowledge, or acquaint

“ me where I can obtain them ; and in case my investigating curiosity should not find itself satisfied, “ you will, I hope, excuse my troubling you with “ another Letter.

“ The principal Questions concerning Societies, “ Hospitals, Corporations or Institutions of whatever “ Denomination, I presume to be the following, viz.

“ I. When and by whom founded ?

“ II. For what End and upon what plan ?

“ III. How supported, and what may be the “ Amount of the annual Income and Expenditure ?

“ IV. What has been the beneficial Effect, and “ how far the benevolent Purpose and Expectation “ of the Founder or Founders have been answered ?

“ Any Particulars or Anecdotes not hinted at in “ the foregoing Queries would be esteemed a very “ particular Favor ; and the less claim I have, the “ more I shall consider myself obliged if you are disposed to favor me.

“ Your Engagement with the immediate Concern, “ of a generous, benevolent and charitable Institution “ flatters me with the Expectation of an Answer, that “ I may at least have the Satisfaction of knowing “ whether this Letter has miscarried or not, the which “ will extremely oblige,

“ Your most obedient Humble Servant,

“ F. C. NISSE,

“ Rector of the Swedish Church.

“ London, No. 12, Wellclose-Square,

“ the 2 October, 1797.”

In 1801 the patience of the boys was exhausted and an open rebellion took place. In February "The Master reported that on the previous Saturday he found two boys absent; they had got over the wall and gone as far as St. Martin's Church, for which he gave each of them a severe whipping. In the afternoon the boys rose up against him, they shouted, hallooed at him, threw hot coals at him, and made a great riot." Six were expelled at once, twelve others in a week's time. Then the parents came in a body to the school and said the boys were cruelly beaten and half starved. Lancaster denied everything, and the Board strange to say, believed him. Two other boys absconded before the month ended.

The only other point which calls for notice during the reign of King George III, is the final severance of the connection of the Governors with the parochial authorities. In 1804 the Dean and Chapter refused to renew the lease of the Hospital and the adjacent land to the overseers, from whom so far the Governors had held it, but not wishing to damage the School, they granted a lease to the Board at £6 8s. a year, the right of nominating children, which had been granted to the overseers, being transferred to the Dean and Chapter.

Among the gifts in this reign, one for which the School authorities are still most grateful, is that of the organ, which was sent to the School in 1809, by Mr. W. H. White, who was then Treasurer. The names occurring in the minutes become steadily more com-

monplace. *Sancta Maria Goldsmith* and *John Crucifix* are perhaps the strangest. A name still held here in high esteem is first found in the minutes of 1812, when one of the boys was apprenticed to Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq.

Mr. Abel Smith became a subscriber in 1783. Other distinguished lay supporters of the Charity were Lord Hardwicke, Lord Robert Henley, (afterwards Earl of Northington), George Grenville (afterwards Marquis of Buckingham), Jeremiah Bentham (whose subscriptions were often in arrear), The Earl and Countess of Lincoln (afterwards Duke and Duchess of Newcastle); Mr. Stephen Hoare, Dr. Richard Jebb (afterwards Sir Richard Jebb), Earl Temple, Lord Chief Justice Pratt (afterwards Marquis Camden), Lord Thurloe, Lord Apsley, Lord Belgrave (afterwards Earl Grosvenor), Mr. Speaker Addington (afterwards Viscount Sidmouth), Lord Bathurst, Mr. Speaker Abbott (afterwards Lord Colchester), Spencer Percival, M.P., and Earl Moire (afterwards the Marquis of Hastings) are the best known.

The Presidents were the following: Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr. Thomas Secker, Dr. Frederick Cornwaller, Dr. John Moore, Dr. Charles Mawson Sutter. Many other Bishops were Governors or Subscribers, among whom Dr. Markham of York, Dr. Hinchcliffe of Peterborough, Dr. Butler of Oxford, Dr. Warre of St. David's, Dr. Halifax of Gloucester, Dr. Portman of London, Dr. Smallwell of Oxford,

and Dr. Horsley of Rochester, should be noticed. The most brilliant preacher for the Hospital was probably Sydney Smith, after whose sermon in 1805, £50 6s. 2d. was collected. Bishop Edward Willes, of Bath and Wells, who died in 1773, left a legacy of £100 to the School.

Before leaving the reign of George III, it may be interesting to some readers to see the following notice, sent out in 1808 from the Admiralty, proving as it does that the crying need of recruits for the Navy is nothing new.

“ (CIRCULAR.)

Whitehall, October 1808.

“ IT having been judged expedient to increase the
“ Number of Boys of the Second and Third Classes,
“ on board His Majesty’s Ships and Vessels, the Age
“ of those in the Second Class not to be under Fifteen
“ Years, and those in the Third Class, not to be less
“ than Thirteen, the former to be allowed a Bounty of
“ One Guinea each, and the latter of Half a Guinea
“ each, towards clothing them, on being received on
“ board the Ships in which they may be respectively
“ appointed to serve, when they will be allowed the
“ Wages undermentioned, viz. Boys of the Second
“ Class £8. per Annum, of the Third £7. per
“ Annum, with the same Allowance of Provisions
“ as the Men; and conceiving that in the Parochial
“ Schools and other Charities established in the
“ several Counties in Great Britain, there may be

“a certain Number of Boys of the above Description, “whom the Trustees might think it adviseable thus “to provide for, I am commanded by His Majesty “to request that you will take the necessary “Measures for engaging the several Magistrates in “your City to use their best Endeavours in making “the above-mentioned Plan known to the Trustees “or Overseers of such Schools or Charities, wherein “Boys of the above Description are likely to be “found, and to afford the Assistance of their “Interposition, in any way they may judge most “efficacious towards carrying into Effect an Object “so important to His Majesty’s Naval Service.

“You are further requested to inform the Magistrates that Provision is made for receiving and “conveying to His Majesty’s Ships such boys as “may be supplied by the Parochial Schools under “this Regulation, and to desire that they will acquaint the Secretary to the Admiralty when Ten, “or any greater Number of Boys shall be collected “in any of the Parishes in your City that Measures “may be immediately taken for receiving the said “Boys, and conveying them to the Place of their “Destination, free of all Expence to the Parishes.

I have the Honour to be,
Your
most obedient
humble Servant,
Hawkesbury.

CHAPTER VIII.

1820—1870.

THE interest of the Minutes inevitably decreases as the record becomes more modern. Queer names are rarer, the trades mentioned are more familiar, and the courts and alleys which bore the most outlandish names are gradually swept away by the promoters of metropolitan improvements. The nineteenth century Minutes are not, however, quite devoid of oddities. Among the girls in the Hospital in 1824 were Martha Spirit and Mary Tongue: the latter was apprenticed when she was fourteen to Mr. Penman, and one of the boys, admitted in the same year, was called John Joel Jethro Javis. He was apprenticed to Mr. Timothy Bramah, “an engine maker;” a few years later Bramah is referred to as a locksmith. He was probably the founder of the well known firm.

Changes were slowly made in the dress of the children, leather breeches being superseded by corduroys, the girls no longer wore coifs, but bonnets; the earliest of these were of black calimanco, but in 1834 straw bonnets were ordered. Blue baize was bought for petticoats, and instead of leather bodices the girls had home-made stays, for which a material strangely named “foul weather” was provided.

Improvement in the household arrangements followed. The laundress no longer slept in the ironing room ; iron bedsteads, hair mattresses and bolsters replaced the original wooden bedsteads and flock beds. Lavatories were arranged for both boys and girls, the primitive use of a washing trough in front of the house being deemed insufficient even for the boys. One result of this last change was that the hall, which previously had been used only for prayers, served also as a refectory, the old boys' dining room having been converted into a lavatory. In 1822 gas was laid on for the Hospital, but it was used in very few of the rooms.

Having spent a considerable amount in these improvements, the attention of the Governors was directed to the shabbiness of the Board Room. In 1832 this was remedied, the panelling was re-grained, venetian blinds put up, and the pictures were cleaned. The Turkey carpet was bought for £11 2s., while three pewter inkstands and a sloping desk (all still in use) completed the renovation of the room.

Among the Governors of this period the name of one, Mr. George Streater Kempson, is still to the girls "familiar as a household word." In 1828, Messrs. Ellis and Kempson were appointed solicitors to the Hospital, and their successors, and Messrs. Trollope and Winkworth still hold the same position. Mr. Ellis was a Governor before his appointment. Mr. Kempson joined the Board in 1829.

In 1867 Mr. Kempson made a gift to the School

of £200, the interest of which was to be spent in prizes. Until 1874, the money was invariably given to the boys; since the reconstitution of the School it has been assigned to the two girls who stand highest in Form VI and in the Upper V. The Sixth Form prize is worth £4, that of the Fifth worth £2. The recipients of the Kempson prizes are consulted as to the expenditure of the prize money, some having chosen watches, others sewing machines, etc., but far the greater number have had the money spent on books, which they felt would be of lasting value to them. The names of "the Kempson girls," as they are proud to be called, are year by year painted up on an honour board in the hall.

Other notable Governors are to be found in an unbroken line of Archbishops of Canterbury and Deans of Westminster. In law and in political life they include such men as the Right Hon. Spencer Percival (who was assassinated in the House of Parliament), Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood, better known in Westminster as Lord Hatherley; the Marquis of Camden, Viscount Sidmouth, the Marquis of Westminster, Mr. Justice Vaughan Williams, the Marquis of Hastings, the Duke of Buccleuch, and the Right Hon. J. C. Herries, who in 1827 was Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is gratifying to remember that Mr. Hallett, who for many years was Treasurer of Westminster Hospital, where the Hallett Ward is a perpetual reminder of his goodness, had time and money to spare for the Grey Coat School,

which had its first home where the Westminster Hospital now stands. Other well known laymen famous for good works belonged to the School, notably Mr. Joshua Watson, the lover of struggling Church schools; Mr. J. Somers Cocks and his partner, Mr. John Biddulph, who were Governors for many years.

Two Governors, Mr. John Lettsom Elliot and Canon (afterwards Archdeacon) Jennings, were elected in the reign of William IV, and lived to serve the School under its new constitution. Mr. Elliot was elected in 1832, in the place of his father, whose election dates from 1799. Their town house, Pimlico Lodge, stood nearly on the site of Victoria Station. Mr. Lettsom Elliot remembered, what seems hardly credible now, that his father had kept tame deer in his grounds in Pimlico. In 1882 Mr. Lettsom Elliot gave the girls their prizes, and received from them a tiny gold medal in honour of his jubilee as Governor. Archdeacon Jennings, for many years rector of St. John's, Westminster, just failed to serve for half a century: elected in 1834, he died in 1883. The clergy, who have left well known names, and who belong to this time, are Canon Milman, afterwards Dean of St. Paul's, the Ven. Archdeacon Bentinck, who not only helped greatly in building St. Matthew's Church, but actually paid for the church dedicated to the Holy Trinity in Bessborough Gardens; the Rev. Mackenzie Walcott, the historian of Westminster; the Rev. Holland Edwards, and Dr. Fynes

(who before his death took the name of Fynes-Clinton). These gentlemen were somewhat inadequately honoured by their names being given to four insignificant streets near Vincent Square, the square itself recalling a well known Dean.

At an early date in the history of the Hospital (not now ascertainable), an annual payment of £20 towards its maintenance was made, apparently by a Royal Grant. This came abruptly to an end in 1834. The following letter was sent to the Governors to notify this change:

“ Sir,

“ In consequence of the Abolition of the several
 “ Acts of Parliament, heretofore passed for the regu-
 “ lation of His Majesty’s late Receipt of Exchequer,
 “ and particularly the Act of the 23rd George III,
 “ cap. 82, under which I find was paid to the Grey
 “ Coat Hospital the annual sum of £15, on the parts of
 “ the regulated three Offices of the Tellers of the Ex-
 “ chequer, that sum will from henceforth altogether
 “ cease and determine; but upon a representation,
 “ which I felt it my duty as one of the Governors to
 “ make in behalf of the claims of the said Hospital to
 “ the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury
 “ upon the subject of this Annual payment, they have,
 “ in consequence of my application, directed me to
 “ discharge 3/4ths of it, ending with the 10th day of
 “ October, 1834.

“ Upon the next meeting of the Governors of the

“Grey Coat Hospital, I respectfully beg leave to state for their information, that I have every reason to think His Majesty’s Government are favorably disposed to continue this payment for the benefit of the said Hospital, and the enclosed statement of the origin of its payment from the Exchequer may probably be some guide to the Governors to frame their memorial to the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury.

“I should say the payment is of Royal Origin and in the nature of a Perpetuity.

“I am, Sir,

“Your very obedient Servant,

“W. H. ROBERTS.

“The Exchequer,

“13th of October, 1834.

“To Mr. Lancaster.”

“The Enclosed Statement” unfortunately is not entered in the Minutes, but the following Resolution shows that the Governors followed the advice of Mr. Roberts. “Resolved that a Memorial be presented to the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty’s Treasury, praying that they will be pleased to continue the payment of the annual sum of £20 originally granted to the School by the Foundress, Queen Anne.” The Memorial was unsuccessful, bringing to the Governors nothing better than politely expressed regrets.

The price charged by the authorities at Magdalen

College for renewing the lease of Caldicott Hall farm, and by the Dean and Chapter for new grants in respect of the School house and garden, caused many hot discussions, and much more or less acrimonious letter-writing. Sometimes, in the case of the Dean and Chapter, after their insisting on a considerable sum being paid, the greater part of the money was returned as a benefaction. Various members of the Chapter were Governors, and their fellow Trustees expected these gentlemen to prefer the interests of the School to those of the Capitular Body. The Chapter Clerk, to whom fell the duty of writing and declining the Governors' proposals, was himself a Governor, and at times seems to have found his double connection with the disputants somewhat embarrassing. There is a delightfully old world sound about the requirements laid down as recently as 1832 by the Dean and Chapter, when the lease of two tenements in Tothill Street, held by the Governors, was to be renewed. The ground rent, which was agreed to, was only £3 a year, but besides this money payment, "two fat and sweet capons, and two rabbits good and sweet" were to be annually sent to the Dean.

The tenants at Caldicott Hall Farm, during these years, sent many appeals for reduction of rent, and for help of various kinds. For instance, in 1831 a statement was made that "the labourers' wages had gone up 3d. a day, and the poor rates were so high, that all the neighbouring employers had agreed, as far as possible, to find work for the able-

bodied men, in order to keep down, as far as possible, the cost of the House of Industry." In another letter Mr. Glasspoole (the farmer) deplores the smashing, by an excited mob, of his threshing machine. In a subsequent letter, he complains of the cost and trouble involved in "guarding against those dreadful fires [rick burning was sadly prevalent], which, thank God, I have escaped so far, and hope to continue to do so, as the labourers are better off in my part of the County [near Yarmouth] than they are in the West." Some of the fields on the farm have strange names, which no doubt are capable of explanation: for instance, "Orchard Pighth" and "Fryer's Pighth," a corruption of pightel, an obsolete term for an enclosure; "Kelfet's Hangings" may refer to some field in which gallows had been erected, "Breakneck Stile Close" explains itself. The Governors realized the duty of helping the Church work in Fritton (the parish in which most of their Suffolk property lay), and gave substantial grants, first towards building parochial Schools, and afterwards to a fund for restoring the Church.

In the days of general discontent, which led to machine breaking, rick burning, and other breaches of law and order, Westminster was not blameless. There is evidence of riots in the neighbourhood in such entries as "Paid to William North 27s. for barricading the doors and windows in Duck Lane [now St. Matthew's Street] and preventing further pillage."

Local improvements, however desirable, pressed heavily upon certain persons. For instance, the Parish Beadle found himself ousted by the new police, and appealed to the Governors for help. He had received from them for years an allowance of a shilling a week. In return for this, he kept order outside the School Gates every Sunday evening, attended all School Funerals, left the notices of Board Meetings at the houses of the Governors, and headed the Grey Coat Procession on the day of the Annual Service for the Charity Schools of London at St. Paul's Cathedral. "The Governors taking into their consideration his many and faithful services were pleased to give him the sum of 20s. a quarter."

As in the reign of George III, so throughout the two following reigns, things went badly in the School itself. In 1822, "The Treasurer reported that he had received a letter describing the moral conduct of the Mathematical Master as being very depraved and highly blamable (*sic*) in one having the care and Instruction of Youth, that he was frequently absent from his duty and attendance, and was then, and had been for some long time, in White Cross Prison for debt."

He was promptly dismissed, "the Governors unanimously declaring their disapprobation," but no one seems to have blamed the Head Master for allowing his absence to remain unknown to the Board. This dismissal provided further promotion for the

Lancaster family. James Lancaster held the office of Head Master, Singing Master and Collector, his wife, Martha, was Matron, Henry, his eldest son, now became Mathematical Master and Organist, and John, the younger son, was Usher.

In 1824 the Head Master died, and John Lancaster, at the age of 24, was put into his father's place. "Floggings," "ill-treatment of the boys," "very inhuman treatment," "elopements," and so forth were constantly being reported. No less than seven summonses were applied for against the Matron in one day, she being accused of gross cruelty. On hearing the case, the magistrates, after some demur, agreed to refer the matter to the Governors for them to deal with, and they, after cautioning the Lancasters, still retained them. The following letter, written by a colleague, summarily dismissed by Mr. Lancaster, shows a very unsatisfactory state of things, and led to a fresh enquiry.

"Gentlemen,

"I respectfully request to be informed if one person in the Institution over which you preside is "authorized to act as he may think fit, whether in "direct violation of the Bye Laws laid down by yourselves for the regulation of that Institution or not ?

"I was compelled to quit the situation of Assistant Master on account of my coming down in the morning (being unwell) half an hour later than the Master deemed proper. Is the Master or the

“ Matron to lie in Bed until eight every morning, if
 “ he or she thinks fit, all the year round, and others
 “ to rise at six or seven? If so, which has been the
 “ case ever since March, 1832, who is to see that the
 “ servants are up and that the work is properly done?
 “ All I want is Justice and Impartiality. I have been
 “ most shamefully treated by Mr. Lancaster, after
 “ performing all my duties (and some of his) con-
 “ sciensciously (*sic*) for nearly two years. Are his
 “ Derelictions of Duty to be passed in Silence be-
 “ cause he is Master? The better Example ought
 “ he to set, and not come home drunk, as he has often
 “ done; and not use the copybooks of the Institution
 “ for his son, and not receive presents from Parents
 “ with impunity.

“ Besides this, is his gross ignorance in every branch
 “ of Education, most especially in Arithmetic. Sums
 “ in Compound Multiplication he has for six or seven
 “ years set entirely wrong in principle, and they have
 “ gone forth in the Fair Books a Monument of Dis-
 “ grace to the Institution. Is all this to be suffered
 “ with impunity? Am I to be compelled to quit my
 “ situation for a mere trifle—illness the actual cause
 “ —and he to revel in his pride, insolence, and
 “ shallowness of Intellect, to the subversion of Order,
 “ and the contempt of Laws and Regulations? If
 “ so, he had better be President as well as Master!

“ I have the honour to remain,
 “ Your most humble and obedient servant,
 “ HENRY BRISCOE ONYON.

“ P.S. The Girls have had no lessons in Writing
“ or Arithmetic this five weeks past.

“ P.S. I beg to state, Gentlemen, that I never
“ said that I was dissatisfied with my Situation, but
“ I was insensed at the brow beating insolence and
“ ignorance of Mr. John Lancaster.”

At the Special Court held to consider this letter, most of Mr. Onyon's accusations were proved, a gratuity was granted him, and again the Lancasters were admonished. In 1835 things were no better, and notice was given to the Master and his wife to leave.

There were many applicants for the vacant posts. Mr. Edwin Grove was elected Master, an office he held until 1867, and Mrs. Prior became Matron.

A little while before the dismissal of the Lancasters, an allowance of £8 8s. a year for tea and sugar was granted to each of the Officers of the Hospital. This is the earliest mention of tea in the Minutes. In 1835, before the new head master was elected, the Grey Coat boys were invited to take part in the perambulation of the parish on Ascension Day. So far as the Minutes show, there was no grant of money for “strong drink,” as had been the case on a previous occasion.

The dividends and rents brought in a sufficient income to meet ordinary expenditure, so in 1835 it was decided to give up the Annual Sermon at St. Margaret's. In 1837 there were, including Governors, only thirty Subscribers.

The Accession of Queen Victoria is passed over unnoticed in the Minutes, unless we may assume that what is entered as “an extra bill” for wine and brandy points to some festivities in Her Majesty’s honour.

The chief points of interest in the School record for 1837—1870, are the share taken by the Governors in the movement for supplying adequate Church accommodation in Westminster; the long discussions as to property, consequent upon the various railway schemes, which came before them; and the tedious difficulties between the Grey Coat Trustees and the Westminster Improvements Commissioners. The conflict between the Governors and, first, the Charity Commissioners, and afterwards the Endowed School Commissioners, ending as it did in 1873, when the scheme under which the School is now carried on was passed, needs a chapter to itself.

The first reference to the new Churches in the Minutes is dated July, 1841. An appeal, signed by Canon Milman, Rector of St. Margaret’s, (a parish he left for the Deanery of St. Paul’s); the Rev. Cyril Page, Incumbent of the Old Chapel in the Broadway, and Colonel Short, was laid before the Governors for their consideration. The population of St. Margaret’s Parish was said to number 25,334. The Parish Church, then surrounded by galleries, could at the outside seat 1400 persons. For over two hundred years the old Chapel had provided for 400 or 500 other worshippers. There was hardly any endowment connected with the Chapel, tithes, church

rates and fees all going to the Rector. The building was so dilapidated that it was unsafe for a congregation to assemble in it. The only thing to be done was to pull down the ruin and rebuild.

Historically, the old Chapel was interesting. The Rev. George Darell, a Prebendary of Westminster, early in the seventeenth century, left in his will £400 to build a Chapel of Ease for St. Margaret's, provided it was used for "Publick Prayers on Sundays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and for Prayers and Plain Catechizing on Sunday Afternoons." Sir Robert Pye spent £500 on furniture and benches for the Chapel. Archbishop Laud, then Bishop of London, gave some stained windows and £1000; the Vestry of St. Margaret voted from the funds at its disposal £200.

The Grey Coat Hospital was connected with the Chapel in various ways. Dr. Smallridge had been Incumbent of it, when he was actively working for the School. The Chapel Yard was the last resting place of Mr. and Mrs. Ashenden, of Mr. Dear, the giver of the books in the Board Room, and of many Grey Coat boys and girls. Besides this, the Governors were trustees for house property belonging to the School in the immediate neighbourhood of the Chapel. Canon Milman had no difficulty therefore in persuading the Governors to consider, in a kindly spirit, the petition he sent, and a donation of £21 was forwarded to the Building Committee. When the new building was completed, it was dedicated, under

the title, “Christ Church.” It stands now in a fairly open position, but when it was first contemplated the open street to the south of it was not built, and the neighbourhood was a dense network of Slums.

In 1842, a Committee, of which Archdeacon Bentinck was a very prominent member, was formed to provide a Church in Great Peter Street. The proposed site belonged, in the greater part, to the School, and was sold to the Church Building Commissioners for £850. Considerable difficulty was experienced in settling the price, as the promoters of the Church expected it to be merely nominal, and the Governors felt bound to think chiefly of the interest of the School. Everything was amicably settled in the end, and a donation of £21 was sent to the Church Building Fund.

No fewer than four railway schemes disturbed the quiet of the Board. In Suffolk, Sir Morton Peto was busy over a Yarmouth line, which was planned, so that it was to cross the Caldicott Hall Estate, at all the very worst points. Large fields were to be cut through, and all manner of evil results were expected. In the end difficulties there were surmounted, and the Governors received adequate compensation. In Westminster, a Thames Embankment Railway proposed to cut the Hospital Garden in two, an underground line proposed to have a tunnel under part of the buildings owned by the School in Tothill Street, and, worst of all, on December 20th, 1853, “a Court was specially summoned to consider the notice received

from the Promoters of the Westminster Terminus Railway, of their intention to take the Grey Coat Hospital, and also the School property in Grey Coat Street, for the purposes of the undertaking; and to decide whether the Governors will return an answer 'Assenting,' 'Dissenting,' or 'Neuter,' to the application.'"

The Governors regarded the proposal with disfavour. They took Counsel's opinion, they petitioned both Houses of Parliament against what they regarded as an iniquitous and impossible plan, and then—they set to work to draw up a statement of the terms on which they were willing to be ejected! They agreed to demand an equal area of freehold land selected by themselves, the price of which was not to exceed £500 an acre. The land was to be not more than 100 yards from a station, the Railway Company was to build new Schools, according to plans provided by the Governors, at a cost of not more than £5000, and they were to contribute £1500 towards the expenses of moving. There was to be a grant in perpetuity of First Class Season tickets to all Governors and Officials, and Second Class passes were to be given to all Servants and Children, and, if children were ill, to their parents also. The terms seem to have been regarded as unreasonable—the Hospital was left in peace, and Waterloo Station was built on its present site.

The house property belonging to the School was a good deal affected by the action of the Westminster Improvements Commissioners. The first notice in

the Minutes about the contemplated alterations is in 1844, when plans for “the New Street from Chelsea Road to the Abbey” were under discussion. This New Street, now familiar to us as Victoria Street, was mainly designed with the view of opening up the worst Westminster Slums. Many wretched Courts and Alleys were pulled down, and it became more possible for the police to control the criminal population of the district. People speak of Westminster Slums now, but few of them have any conception of what the neighbourhood was like before the “New Street” cut through the city. Until as recent a date as 1850 the police were not allowed to go singly down Peter Street after dark. One of the early Clergy of St. Matthew’s, writing to a friend in 1855, described the surrounding district as “the Devil’s Acre, Westminster.”

Although in the main the Governors must have welcomed the work of the Commissioners, they spent a vast deal of time in opposing them. Every Session, for about ten years, petitions against these proposed schemes were drawn up, Counsel’s opinion was repeatedly obtained from Sir Roundell Palmer (Lord Selborne) and Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood (Lord Hatherley). Sometimes, the Governors claimed more compensation than the Commissioners would agree to give, sometimes, they, in their turn, unduly delayed to pay what they promised. For years these various difficulties kept the Board in a perpetual state of unrest.

Leaving for a time the contentious matter in the Minutes, we must return to the School itself.

In 1843, at a Meeting on October 3rd, two Governors were elected, the Hon. John Chetwynd Talbot, of 10, Great George Street, and Taverner John Miller, Esq., M.P., of Milbank. Twenty-four years later, the sons of these gentlemen were elected, not on the same day, but within a few months of each other. These sons the Right Hon. John G. Talbot, M.P., and Mr. George Taverner Miller are still (1902) on the Governing Body, and are the only two now left on the Board who served the School, before the Scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners was drawn up.

It is pleasant to notice the connection between present and past Governors; Sir Henry Hunt (then Mr. H. A. Hunt), who was Treasurer at the time of the change, was probably the son of a former Governor, and was the father of one now on the Board. Mr. Dudley Smith, the first chairman under the New Scheme, was a descendant of the Mr. Abel Smith, who was elected in 1782, while his wife belongs to the family of Dr. Edward Willes, Bishop of Bath and Wells, who after being a Governor for many years, left the School £100. Mr. John C. Thynne, a later Chairman, is a member of the same family as the Hon. James Thynne, whose generous gift to the School in the reign of Queen Anne has been mentioned. Mr. Carter Wood was the third of his family to serve in succession. The Revd. George Napier

of St. Mary's, Vincent Square, belongs to the family of the 'Hon. Anne Napier,' who was an early benefactor. The wife of another Governor of the present time is descended from Archbishop Sharp, of York, who petitioned Queen Anne in favour of the School. Probably other similar cases have occurred which have not been noted.

Many revisions of the By-Laws are recorded, but they contain little of interest. The "edition" of 1839 fixed the Governors' minimum Subscription at £3 3s, and suggested the alternative of one donation of £31 10s. by payment of which a Life-Governorship would be secured. The By-Laws limited the number of Governors to 51, that being the number of the names given in the Charter. All Governors were required to be members of the English Church, a point rather hotly disputed in 1839. The Feast of the Epiphany was retained as "Foundation Day," on which the Annual Court was to be held, and it was ruled that "according to Ancient Usage every Meeting should begin and end with Prayers from the Liturgy of the Church of England."

In 1841, an incidental mention is made of one of the Acts of Parliament passed to prevent cruelty to children, an order being given for a complete survey of the Hospital Chimneys, to ascertain what alterations will be found necessary in consequence of "the Sweeps' Boys' Act."

In October, 1842, Mr. Grove presented the following Memorial to the Board:—

“The Master of the Grey Coat Hospital having completed one Septenniad in the performance of his very arduous and responsible duties, during which period the Establishment has been raised from an Entire State of disorganization to rank among the first of its kind, and the number of children increased from 90 to 100, presumes to ask a favour of the Governors which he anxiously hopes, from the confidence hitherto reposed in him, will not be denied.

“He has been for twelve years attached to a lady of respectable family, about his own age, and the object of this communication is most respectfully to request that should he marry, she be allowed to occupy with him his apartments in the Hospital, which are so separate from those of the other officers that he can pledge himself no inconvenience will result.

“Should he be so happy as to obtain the sanction of the Board he will be very grateful, and it shall be a stimulus to continued exertion fully to realize the benevolent intention of the Foundation in training up the children to become good Servants and sincere members of our Venerable and Apostolic Church.”

The Matron was consulted on the subject, she made no objections provided the master's wife did not presume to interfere. Permission to marry was granted to Mr. Grove, and his rooms were not only repapered for him, but freshly furnished.

In 1844 an order was made that all the children should be vaccinated, in consequence of an epidemic of small pox; a few years earlier, when cholera was

prevalent the School holidays were not granted, the children being allowed as a compensation to walk twice a week in Hyde Park.

In 1851, the last donation of money was made to the School, when Miss Angela Burdett Coutts (the Baroness Burdett Coutts) made a gift of £31 10s.

In 1860, permission was granted for the St. John's Company of the Westminster Queen's Own Volunteers to drill in the boys' play ground.

In 1862, a new dormitory was built for the girls, now divided into the two Class-rooms known as Nos. 7 and 8.

In November, 1863, the Governors tried hard to get part of the money which had been left by Lord Henry Seymour. Lord Henry died in Paris in August, 1859, leaving "the Hospitals of Paris and London" as his residuary legatees. A large number of Schools applied for recognition as "Hospitals," but the Master of the Rolls disallowed all their claims, ruling that the words "les Hospices" might possibly cover almhouses, as well as hospitals for the sick, but it could not include Schools.

In 1867, there was what the "Old Grey Boys" call "The Great Rebellion," when the boys rose up against the Head Master. The Treasurer was appealed to, some boys were sent away, the Master resigned, and efforts were made to make the School less unpopular. The holidays were lengthened, and the food a little improved. Orders were given that English History, Geography and Grammar should be taught. A

Governor, who knew apparently very little about boys, suggested that, as a reward, lessons from a French master twice a week might be offered to those who by their good conduct deserved the privilege. This suggestion came to nothing. Enquiries were made as to the knowledge of Mathematics acquired in the School. The result showed that there was one class for Algebra, with two boys in it, and a class for Euclid with no pupils at all. Considering that a large share of the endowment was left on the condition that “the Mathematics” should be taught, this was hardly honest.

Towards the end of 1867, the estates of the Abbey were handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The Governors applied for permission to buy the land on which the Grey Coat Hospital stands. Pending the changes in the School management, which the proposed educational legislation made probable, no immediate answer was made to the application. Eventually the Governors were allowed to purchase the freehold.



THE FRONT ENTRANCE TO THE HOSPITAL.

TAKEN IN 1880.

CHAPTER IX.

“The old order changeth.”

THE independence of the Governing Body was first threatened as early as 1845, and the struggle continued, with periods of intermission, until the old Corporation was dissolved in 1873. The first suggestion of interference led to a Special Board, which was summoned, in 1845, to consider a Bill for “the due Administration of Charitable Trusts,” with a view to opposing it if desirable. When the draft Bill appeared, the Governors were disturbed “to find that it was proposed to give the right, to the Charity Commissioners, to inspect all accounts, to prescribe the forms on which accounts were to be kept, and also to enquire into the educational efficiency of the Schools.” It was further provided that, if the requirements of the Commissioners were not agreed to, power was to be granted to them to appeal to the Court of Chancery, *to dismiss the Governors*, and to appoint others in their place.” It was intolerable to think that, as the Governors stated the case, “even a Treasurer might be removed, if not duly submissive, and that the Governors, themselves, would be subject to the same punishment, if they supported him in a

course which they might conscientiously think was advantageous to the Charity. In fact, the Board would be subject to the inspection, interference, and review of the Commissioners, for every act that they might perform, and they could not let a house or a farm, without being liable to the disapproval of the Commissioners." A Petition was promptly drawn up by the Governors to oppose the Bill, or supposing it should be passed, to pray for the exemption of the Grey Coat School.

In 1851, the Charity Commissioners required certain information to be supplied to them as to the condition of the School. In Appendix II the statements then made by Mr. Grove, the Head Master, will be found. The enquiry was in connection with what is known as the Chichester Commissioners, and was the first encroachment upon the liberty of the Board.

In 1856, the Charity Commissioners again interfered with the School, serving a notice that "their Inspector, Mr. Skirrow, would attend at the Hospital to examine into the state, management, and income of the Charity." The Treasurer and the Solicitor met the Inspector, and were examined by him. It was arranged, that Mr. Skirrow should be informed, that the Governors had been advised by Counsel, that only part of the property of the Hospital was subject to the jurisdiction of the Charity Commissioners, that part including some houses in Orchard Street and the estate known as Caldicott Hall Farm in Suffolk; the

rest of the income, being provided by subscriptions and donations, they declared was exempt. At the same time the Governors, having nothing to conceal, were ready, as a matter of courtesy, to furnish Mr. Skirrow with particulars of all the property belonging to the Trust, upon the understanding that the Governors in so doing did not admit the right of the Commissioners to make any inquiry regarding the Charity Property, except so far as above mentioned. At the termination of the Inquiry, Mr. Skirrow expressed himself highly satisfied with the state and management of the Charity, and said he would report accordingly.

On the 27th June, 1865, the Treasurer called the attention of the Board to a series of Questions which the Endowed School Inquiry Commissioners had forwarded, with a request for a prompt answer. The Treasurer was requested, with the assistance of the Solicitor, to answer the questions, so far as they may in their judgment, consider fit and proper, and to bring the matter again before the Board should they see occasion.

The state of things revealed throughout England by the Schools Inquiry Commissioners of 1865, naturally led to further action on the part of the Government. Consequently, early in 1869, the “Endowed Schools” Bill, which dealt with the whole question, was brought into the House of Commons.

On the 12th March, 1869, the Board was specially summoned “to take into consideration the provisions

of that Bill, and to take such measures thereon, by Petition or otherwise, as may be deemed advisable." A Petition against the Bill, drawn up by five members chosen for this purpose, was prepared : Mr. J. G. Talbot, then Member for East Kent, being specially helpful in this matter, because of his parliamentary experience.

On the 15th March, the following entry was made :

"The Board having been specially summoned to agree upon a Petition to the House of Commons against the Endowed Schools Bill, the following Petition was read :

"The House of Commons, Session, 1869.

"Endowed Schools Bill.

"Petition against the Second Reading of the Endowed Schools Bill, and generally praying to be heard by Counsel.

"To the Honorable the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled :

"The humble Petition of the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital, in Tothill Fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne, under their Common Seal

"Sheweth that your Petitioners were incorporated by certain Letters Patent dated the 16th of April

“ 1706 in the Fifth year of the reign of Her Late
“ Majesty Queen Anne under the name or style of
“ the ‘Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital in
“ Tothill Fields, of the Royal Foundation of Queen
“ Anne,’ for the Education of Poor Children of the
“ Parish of St. Margaret Westminster (since divided
“ and now forming the Parishes of St. Margaret, and
“ St. John, Westminster), in the principles of the
“ Christian Religion, teaching them to read, and in-
“ structing them in the Church Catechism, and
“ Discipline of the Church of England, as by law
“ established, and for teaching them to write and cast
“ up accounts, and when fit binding them as ap-
“ prentices, to honest trades and employments, and
“ providing them with clothing, meat, drink, lodging
“ and other necessaries in a large house, then and
“ now, known as the Grey Coat Hospital in or near
“ Tothill Fields :

“ That the Foundation of the Corporation is there-
“ fore distinctly a Church of England Foundation,
“ and the Government of the Institution, and the
“ Education given to the Children, in it, now a hun-
“ dred in number, is entirely of a Church of England
“ character :

“ That the said Hospital is maintained principally
“ by endowment, but to some extent by voluntary
“ subscriptions, every Governor giving a donation of
“ 20 guineas, or a subscription of Three Guineas per
“ annum for ten years on election :

“ That subsequently to the granting of the said

“Charter, and in pursuance of the provisions therein
“contained, the said Hospital was endowed, by
“various charitable individuals, with real and lease-
“hold estates, for the purpose of carrying on the
“charitable designs of the Charter :

“That there is now pending before your Honorable
“House a Bill entitled ‘A Bill to Amend the Law
“Relating to Endowed Schools and Other Educa-
“tional Endowments in England, and otherwise to
“Provide for the Advancement of Education’ and
“the same is hereinafter referred to as ‘The Bill’ :

“That if the Bill be passed into law this Corpora-
“tion, hereinafter called ‘the School,’ and the Gov-
“ernors thereof will be within the operation of the
“Act :

“That it is proposed, by the Bill to be enacted,
“that it shall be lawful, for Her Majesty to appoint
“Commissioners (hereinafter referred to as The
“Commissioners) who shall, in manner proposed to
“be provided by the Bill, prepare schemes for the
“application of Educational Endowments, and other
“purposes, which schemes are directed to be laid
“separately before Parliament, and unless an Address
“is, within forty days, presented by one of the Houses
“of Parliament, praying Her Majesty to withhold her
“consent from any of such schemes, or any part of
“any of such schemes, it shall be lawful for Her
“Majesty, by an Order in Council, to declare Her
“approbation of such schemes, or of any part of
“them :—

“That it is proposed, to be provided by the Bill,
“that among other matters with which the Commis-
“sioners may interfere, by means of such schemes,
“they shall have power to alter, and add to any
“existing trust, and to make new trusts, directions
“and provisions, in lieu of any existing trusts, direc-
“tions and provisions, which affect any endowment,
“and the Education promoted thereby, including the
“consolidation of two or more such endowments, and
“that further, the Commissioners shall have power
“to alter the constitution, rights and powers of any
“Governing Body of an Educational endowment,
“and to incorporate in such Governing Body, and to
“establish a new Governing Body corporate, or un-
“incorporate with such powers, as they shall think
“fit, and to remove a Governing Body, and in case
“of any corporation (whether a Governing Body or
“not), incorporated solely, for the purpose of any
“endowment dealt with by such scheme to dissolve
“such Corporation :

“That, if the said provisions be passed into law,
“the Commissioners will, with respect to the School,
“have almost unlimited power ; and, notwithstanding
“the intention of the Founder, to entrust the School
“to the management of your Petitioners ; and the
“voluntary subscriptions paid by them, in further-
“ance of the prosperity of the School, the Commis-
“sioners may, by a scheme, dissolve your Petitioners,
“as a Corporation for the government of the School,
“and entirely denude them of the power, which, for

“ upwards of a century has been enjoyed, and faithfully and efficiently exercised by them :

“ That your Petitioners object to such unlimited, and almost uncontrolled, powers being conferred to their injury upon anybody :

“ That although Clause 18 of the Bill proposes to protect the Religious Teaching in Foundations like this Corporation, it gives them no sufficient protection, inasmuch as the Commissioners (who may be men of any denomination of Religion) might, under the other powers of the Bill, remove the present Governing Body of the Corporation and establish a new Governing Body :

“ That no complaint can be made as to the character and efficiency of the Education now given in the School, but, on the contrary, the School is fully carrying out the purposes of its founders and supporters, and we believe never at any previous time conferred greater benefits on the persons intended by the founder to derive advantage from it.

“ Your Petitioners therefore pray that the School may be exempted from the provisions of the said Bill :

“ That, if the Commissioners be empowered to frame a scheme for the School, as contemplated by the Bill, the rights and interests of this corporation, and of the inhabitants of St. Margaret and St. John, Westminster, will be injuriously affected :

“ That there are numerous provisions in the Bill, other than those above mentioned, which, if passed

“into law, would injuriously, and permanently affect
“the rights and interests of your Petitioners, and
“they object to the same:

“Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray,
“your Honorable House not to read the Bill
“a second time, and that your Petitioners
“may be heard by themselves and their
“Counsel at the Bar of your Honorable
“House against the provisions of the said
“Bill so far as the same are intended to be
“applicable to the School, and in support of
“the insertion in the Bill of provisions for
“the protection of the rights and interests
“of your Petitioners and the School.

“And your Petitioners will ever pray,”

This Petition was sent to Mr. W. H. Smith, the Member for the City of Westminster, he being requested to present it.

The next step was taken on the 29th June 1869, when the Board was summoned, to receive a Report, from the Committee which had been appointed to watch the “Endowed Schools Bill.” The Report stated—

“That a Petition against the Bill was duly presented by Mr. W. H. Smith, the Member for Westminster:

“That the Bill was referred to a Select Committee.
“That the Petition was printed, and copies thereof,

“ with proposed clauses for altering the Bill, preserving the Church of England character, of this and similar Schools, were forwarded to Members of the Committee known to be favourable to these views :

“ That the Committee sat with closed doors and declined to hear Counsel in support of the Petitions presented against the Bill :

“ The effect of the Bill as it left the House of Commons was as follows :

“ Three Commissioners, who have since been named, are to be Lord Lyttelton, Mr. Robinson and Mr. Hobhouse :

“ The Commissioners, subject to the provisions of the Act, may by any scheme, to be made prior to the 31st of December 1873, alter the constitution of any Governing Body, or remove, and dissolve the same, and establish a new Governing Body, but a scheme, relating to a School of a Church or Denominational character, shall not, without the consent of the Governing Body, make any provision respecting the Religious Instruction, or attendance at Religious Worship, of the Scholars (except for securing exemption for day scholars, or, respecting the Religious opinions of the Governing Body, or Master) :

“ Where the gross annual income of an endowment exceeds one thousand pounds, the Governing Body may, on giving notice as provided by the Bill, prepare and submit a scheme to the Commissioners within six months, after the commencement of the

“Act, which the Commissioners must consider before preparing any scheme of their own :

“There are provisions in the Bill, for the preservation of Church or denominational Education where the scholars are required (as in the case of the Grey Coat Hospital) by the express terms of the original Instrument of Foundation, or of the Statutes made by the Founder, or under his authority, in his lifetime, or within fifty years after his death (which terms have been observed down to the commencement of the Act), to learn, or be instructed, according to the doctrines, or formularies, of any particular Church, Sect, or Denomination :

“The only preservation, of the rights of the inhabitants of particular districts, which the Bill contains, is the direction, that it shall be the duty of the three Commissioners, in every scheme, which abolishes, or modifies any privileges, or educational advantages, to which a particular class of persons are entitled, and that, whether as inhabitants of a particular area, or otherwise, to have due regard to the educational interests of such persons :

“Your Committee has with the kind assistance of Mr. Clabon, whose Parliamentary experience has been of the greatest assistance to them, drawn up and forwarded to the President of the Hospital, His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the other Members of the Episcopal Bench, to the Lord Chancellor and His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, as Members of the Corporation, and to

“ other Peers known to entertain Church views, a statement, and suggestions for amending the Bill, submitting for their consideration the following propositions :—

“ First, That Schools distinctly founded on the principles of the Church of England, (or any other Denomination), or, which by usage, or decision, are now recognised by Law, as so existing, shall continue under the management of Governors belonging to the Church of England, (or other particular Denomination) :

“ Second : That the religious teaching at such Schools shall continue, without change, unless with the consent of such Governors :

“ Third : That all Schemes of the Commissioners, and in particular, those involving questions of Church of England, or Denominational rights, as to Religious Education, or the enlargement, or alteration of areas, where the inhabitants now have educational rights, shall be subject to an appeal to the Privy Council :

“ Your Committee have further to report, that they had an interview with the Lord Chancellor by His Lordship’s appointment on the 28th instant, when the Treasurer explained the views of the Governors to His Lordship who kindly undertook to convey the same to Earl de Grey and Ripon, who would have charge of the Bill in the House of Lords, and with whom His Lordship suggested it would be desirable for the Committee to confer :

“The Bill was read a second time in the House of Lords on the 28th instant, and the Committee thereon appointed for Tuesday, the 6th July next:

“Dated this 29th day of June, 1869.”

On the 18th August, 1869, another Special Board was held to consider the Act.

It was then agreed, that as the Governors have the right, to submit to the Commissioners, an alternative scheme, it was not expedient that the Governors should at that juncture prepare a scheme of their own.

The Treasurer reported, that on the 5th July last, he attended an appointment made by Earl de Grey and Ripon, to receive a Deputation from the Governors of the Grey Coat and Green Coat Hospitals, accompanied by Archdeacon Jennings, Mr. Kempson, and the Secretary; that he urged on his Lordship the exemption of the Schools, from the Bill, on the ground that they were thoroughly fulfilling the objects of the Founders, and were of the greatest benefit to the inhabitants of St. Margaret’s and St. John’s, to whom, he urged, the benefits of the Foundations should be retained.

That Earl de Grey, in reply, stated that he considered the Church of England character of the Grey Coat Hospital was fully secured to it, but that it was impossible to except individual schools from the general operation of the Bill, but it did not follow necessarily, that the Commissioners would exercise their powers where a School had been properly conducted; he considered that ample power of appeal

was given, to the Queen in Council, or by an Address to Her Majesty, by either House.

On the 1st March, 1870, the Board having been summoned to receive a Report from the Treasurer, relative to the Inspection of the Hospital, made by Mr. Roby, the Secretary to the Endowed Schools Commissioners, on the 14th of February, and to what passed on that occasion, the following Report was read :—

“ Grey Coat Hospital,

“ The 14th February, 1870.

“ The Treasurer reports that having received a letter from the Secretary, to the effect that Mr. Roby, “ from the Office of the Endowed Schools Commission, “ would attend to-day at 10 o'clock at the Hospital, “ for the purpose of inspecting the same, he requested “ the gentlemen forming the Committee to attend. “ Two Governors, the Rev. William Tennant and Mr. “ T. W. Helps were able to be present.

“ Mr. Roby made a minute inspection of every part, reviewed the children, male and female, at their duties, in their respective Schools. He expressed his approbation of all he had seen, and also of the economy, in the conduct and management of the Hospital.

“ He afterwards assembled in the Board Room with the Treasurer and Governors, who had met him.

“ He said, he was desirous of suggesting two points, especially, First, the establishment of a Day School,

“and Secondly, that admission to the Hospital should
“be by competitive examination, in future, instead of
“by presentation of the Governors.

“Some conversation ensued, in which was pointed
“out to Mr. Roby, the Clause contained in the Lease,
“from the Dean and Chapter, providing for the
“maintenance, in the Hospital, of ten children, to be
“nominated by the Dean and Chapter, during the
“continuance of the Lease, and also, how little,
“competitive examination would be adapted to girls
“and boys, aged between 7 and 10 years.

“Signed: JOSEPH C. WOOD.”

A letter from Mr. Roby was read in which he asked for a plan of the School, and an estimate of the value of the property, including some idea of the probable income which would accrue to the Foundation, when the vacant land in Victoria Street was all let.

On the 29th of March, 1870, the Treasurer laid upon the table a copy of the Report of the Surveyor which he had forwarded to Mr. Roby. This Report set forth that the value of the site of the School, supposing it to be freehold, would be about £5,000. The probable rental, to be derived eventually, from the vacant lands in Victoria Street was estimated at £1,200 a year.

Soon after the Surveyor's report reached the Commissioners, the first Draft Scheme was issued. The Commissioners were desirous to put an end to the

“charity” element in the Grey Coat Hospital. They foresaw, more clearly than the Governors, how far reaching would be the results of what is known as Mr. Forster’s Act. By this, education was made compulsory for all children, and School Boards were ordered to be created when the supply of School accommodation was insufficient, or where School Attendance was unsatisfactory. Under this Act rating powers were granted to School Boards, to enable them to supplement the generous provisions for the education of the poor, which had been voluntarily made, mainly by Church people. The Governors were slow in realising, that the time had come for the Endowed Schools to undertake a higher type of education than that originally assigned to them.

They were troubled, to find that the Commissioners were determined to charge fees, and to throw free places open for competition among Westminster children with no “poverty qualification,” and also to insist upon a Curriculum, which seemed to the Governors too broad. Their greatest objection was to the possible admission, to the Board, of any one not a member of the English Church. They therefore, on the 4th May, 1870, resolved “That having regard to the Charter, and that the teaching, in the School, has since the date thereof been uniformly in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England, that in the opinion of the Board it is essential, to insist on the Church qualifications of the Governing Body of the Institution. Further, That a Committee of

Governors be appointed to consider the proposed Scheme and to report as to what modifications should be proposed in the same, or whether the Governors should submit to the Commissioners a counter Scheme of their own.”

On the 27th June, 1870, the report of the Committee was read as follows:—

“ The Committee, appointed to consider the scheme “of the Endowed Schools Commissioners, report “that they have had several meetings, to consider the “scheme submitted by Mr. Roby, and have had two “interviews with that gentleman, and in consequence “thought it advisable to take Counsel’s opinion as to “the rights and powers of the Governors to insist upon “a modification of the scheme in several respects. “ The first question to Counsel was, Whether the “Commissioners can without the assent of the “Governing Body,

- “ (a) Convert a boarding school into a day “ school; or
- “ (b) Reduce the number of children now “ educated, and maintained in the “ School; or
- “ (c) Require that the endowment shall be “ applied partly for a day school and “ partly for a boarding school.

“ The second question put was, Whether the Commissioners can require that the children to be “ educated should be wholly boys or wholly girls?

“(3) Whether the Commissioners had the right to
“insist upon a payment of fees in a school which had
“hitherto been entirely free ?

“(4) Whether the Governors as Lessees of the
“Dean and Chapter could be regarded as free from
“the obligation to take children free on their nomin-
“ation ? Here Counsel felt that the Governors were
“bound to oppose any proposal which involved a
“violation of contract.”

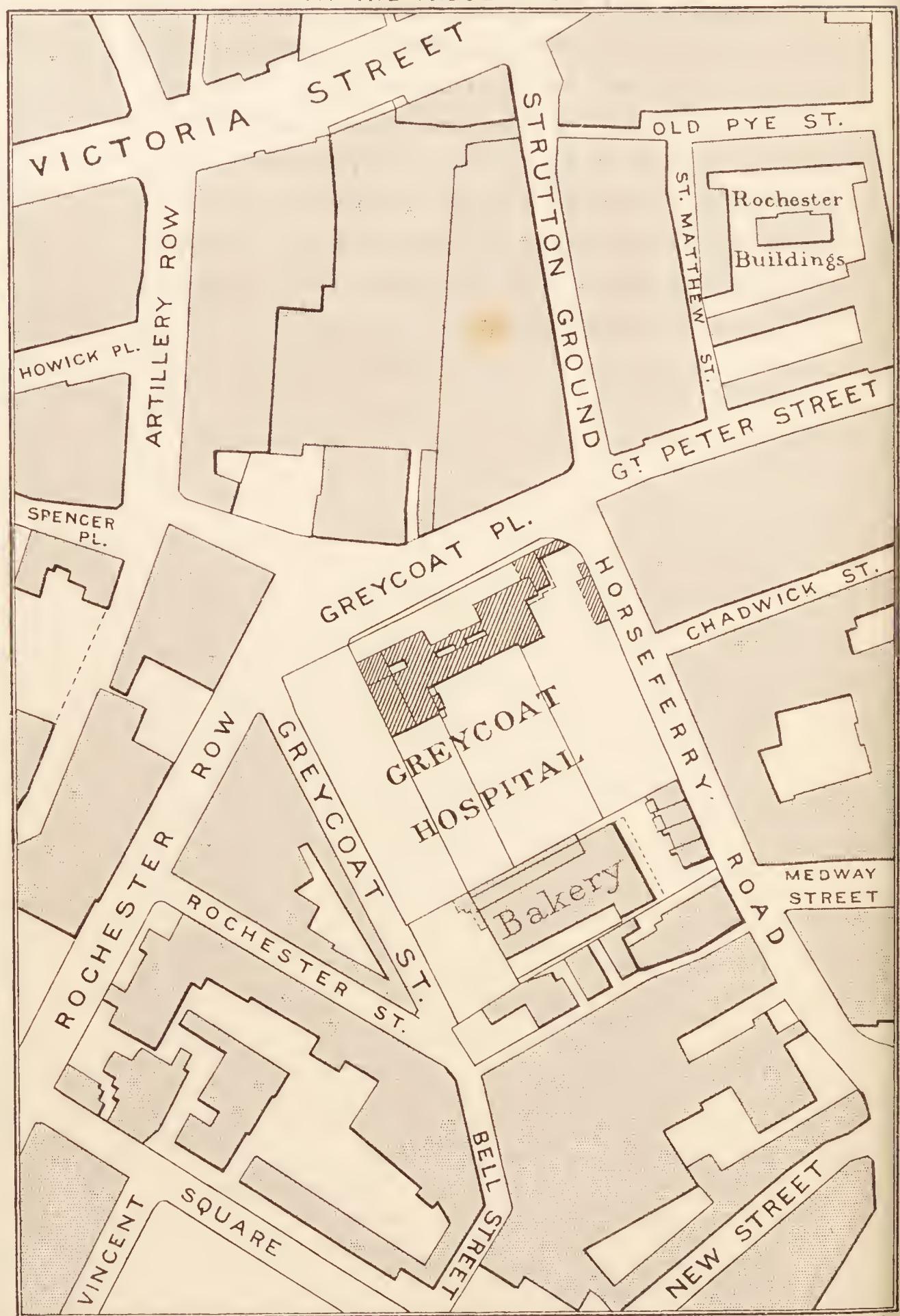
Counsel’s opinion was very discouraging on each of these points, except as to the rights of the Dean and Chapter.

“The fifth point was as to whether the rights of
“presentation, now exercised by individual Gover-
“nors, could be protected, inasmuch as the Gover-
“nors were in the habit of subscribing to the school ?
“Counsel held that patronage was not a consequence
“of the Governor’s gift or subscription, although
“without the gift or subscription he could not exer-
“cise it. That therefore it rested in the discretion of
“the Commissioners whether presentation should or
“should not be retained.

“After a careful consideration of all the circum-
“stances of the case, the Committee are of opinion
“that the Governors should inform Mr. Roby that
“they consider the following modifications should be
“made in the proposed Scheme, viz :—

“That the establishment should consist of a Board-
“ing School, for Boys only, and also a Day School,
“for Boys only, both to be carried on on the present

PLAN SHewing
GREY COAT HOSPITAL & SURROUNDINGS
AT THE PRESENT DAY



“site, and to be Church of England Schools, and
“that the number of free boarders in the Boarding
“School should not be less than seventy. Also the
“number of boys to be educated in each school, the
“amount of fees to be paid by the parents in each
“school, the constitution of the governing body and
“the rights of patronage of the Dean and Chapter
“and the Governors, must be matters to be herein-
“after considered and settled.

“(Signed) JOSEPH C. WOOD, Chairman.

“The 21st day of June, 1870.”

CHAPTER X.

The proposed changes enforced, 1870—1873.

THE years 1870-1873, witnessed a weary struggle, between the Governors, and the Commissioners, in which, step by step, the Governors reluctantly gave way. On one very important point, they were able to hold their own. The Grey Coat Hospital always had been a Church of England School, and, thanks to the determined stand the Governors made, it is a Church School still. The fact of the Grey Coat Charter being of a date subsequent to the Toleration Act of William and Mary, led to the insertion of a clause, in the Charter, specifying that the Church Catechism should be taught in the School. In Charters prior to the Toleration Act such clauses rarely, if ever occur, religious training being regarded as synonymous with that of the Church of England. The fight of the Governors was a hard one, but, it was worth fighting a battle, to save the dearest privilege the School possesses.

At a meeting on the 6th July, 1870, it was resolved unanimously, that the Governors consider there ought to be for the benefit of the district, defined in the

original Foundation of the Charity a free Boarding School, as at present, of a hundred children; the Governors also desired to retain the endowments for apprentice fees, to be applied continuously for the same purpose. The Governors were willing to establish a Day School on the present site, should funds be available after meeting the expenses of the Boarding School. The Governors claimed that any school sustained by this Charity should, according to their Foundation, be Church of England Schools.

In August, the Governors had to deal with a letter, from the Secretary to the Commissioners, from which the following extracts are made :

“ 1. I am instructed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners to forward to you some copies of the draft of a Scheme which they have prepared for the future administration of the Endowments of the Grey Coat Hospital.

“ 2. The Commissioners regret, that they are unable to accede to the wishes expressed by the Governors. They believe, that they should not be carrying into effect the intentions of the Act if they consented to the continued application of £2000 a year, or upwards, in providing gratuitous board and instruction, for 100 children out of the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John. But, the Governors will see that they propose the establishment of a Boarding School, as well as a Day School, that they leave large powers to the Governors, of granting free places as the reward of merit, and that they restrict

the competition for a certain portion of those free places to the parishes of St. Margaret and St. John.

“3. The general plan of the Commissioners, for dealing with the large Westminster Endowments has been explained in the Memorandum which I forwarded to the Governors on the 30th April. Draft schemes are now in the hands of the Governors of the other Westminster foundations, and by those schemes ample provision will, as the Commissioners believe, be made for the education of boys, so as fully to satisfy their claims, on the aggregate of the Westminster Endowments. The Scheme, which I now forward, is therefore intended to appropriate the Grey Coat Endowments to girls only, provision being made under other Trusts for boys.”

In November, 1870, the Governors came to the following decision.

1. That under the circumstances, that provision is to be made for efficient Day Schools for boys, by means of endowments connected with the Green Coat Hospital, Palmer’s Hospital, Emery Hill’s Hospital, and Emanuel Hospital, the Governors do not object to the Grey Coat Hospital Day School being appropriated to girls.

2. That the Governors should not object to confine the Boarding School to girls, if due provision for boys is made from other Charities.

3. That the Governors insist, that as this Charity was designed for the benefit of the working classes, and the charges proposed by the Commissioners,

namely, for day scholars from £2 to £4 per annum and for pupils boarded about £25 per annum, exclusive of the cost of tuition, are such as could not, in any manner, be paid by the working classes, but would if adopted, convert the Schools into Middle Class Schools, and thus transfer the benefit of the Endowment from the Working Classes to the Tradesmen's Class, such a change would be most unjust, and therefore cannot be sanctioned.

The Governors, therefore, have modified the Scheme sent to them by the Commissioners, in such a manner as will secure, to the working classes, the benefit of a hundred girls, to be boarded and educated, without any payment whatever, and also a Day School, capable of containing not less than two hundred girls, at a payment of not less than four shillings, nor more than twelve shillings, per annum, and have also made other alterations in accordance with what they believe to be the wishes of the Governors, and they append a copy of the Scheme thus altered to this Report.

The Alternative Scheme defines the general scope of the Trust as follows :

“ The object of this Foundation, or Trust, shall be to supply, free of cost, a practical education, with lodgings, clothing, and maintenance for Poor Girls, as Boarders, and also to supply, for payments as herein-after stated, a similar education without lodgings, clothing, or maintenance, for Poor Girls, as day scholars, so far as the funds of the Trust will admit,

suitable to such children, as purpose, to continue their scholastic education, up to the age of 14 years, or thereabouts, and to give instruction, in the doctrines and discipline of the Church of England, as by law established, priority in both the Boarding School, and Day School, being given to girls resident, in the parishes of Saint Margaret, and Saint John the Evangelist, Westminster.

“ The Governing Body shall, it is suggested, consist of twenty persons, of whom three shall be ex-officio Governors, seven nominated, and ten co-optative.

“ The ex-officio Governors shall be the Dean of Westminster, the Members of Parliament representing the City of Westminster.

“ The nominated Governors shall be as follows :

“ One shall be an incumbent of some ecclesiastical district in the parish of St. Margaret, and one an incumbent of some ecclesiastical district in the parish of St. John the Evangelist, Westminster, both to be nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

“ Two shall be nominated by the High Steward of Westminster.

“ One shall be a layman nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster.

“ Two shall be nominated by the Governing Body of Westminster School.

“ The following persons shall be the first co-optative Governors :

Joseph Carter Wood, Esq.,
John Lettsom Elliot, Esq.,
Henry Arthur Hunt, Esq., C.B.,
George Taverner Miller, Esq.,
John Gilbert Talbot, Esq., M.P.,
Robert Baxter, Esq.,
John Moxon Clabon, Esq.,
George Cubitt, Esq., M.P.,
George Streater Kempson, Esq.,
Robert Cradock Nichols, Esq.,
All of Westminster.

They shall be appointed to their office for the term of ten years.

“ Every Governor shall sign a written memorandum, declaring his acceptance of the office of Governor, and that he is a member of the Church of England, as by law established.

“ At the first meeting in each year, the Governors shall appoint a Committee of seven Ladies, who, under the direction of the Governors, shall have the superintendence of the Schools, and shall, from time to time, report to the Governors on such matters connected with the Schools, as they may deem desirable.

“ That the present school buildings shall be retained, for the accommodation of 100 girls, as boarders, upon the new foundation.

“ As soon as may be, the Governors shall establish

a day school, on or near to the site of the present Hospital, capable of receiving not less than 200 girls as day scholars.

“The Schools shall be under the control and management of a Head Mistress.

“The Head Mistress of the Schools shall receive such a salary as the Governors may, from time to time, assign.

“That before admission of any Scholar, whether into the Day School, or Boarding School, due proof shall be given, that the pecuniary circumstances of the parents, guardians, or next friends, are such as to warrant her admission.

“All girls in the Day School shall pay such tuition fees, as the Governors fix, from time to time. And such tuition fees shall not be, more than 12s., nor less than 4s. per annum.

“The subjects of secular education in the Schools shall be :

Reading and Spelling.

Writing.

Arithmetic.

English Grammar and Composition.

Outlines of Geography, political and physical.

Outlines of English History.

English Literature.

Drawing.

Vocal Music.

Needlework.

Domestic Economy, and the Laws of Health.

“ The Governors may frame regulations for the establishment, as far as the funds permit, of Exhibitions, tenable by pupils of the Schools, after leaving them, at any College, or place for the higher Education of Women, or at any Training Institution for Schoolmistresses or Governesses, which they may see fit to recognise, or in any other way, for the start or advancement in life, of the holder, which they may expressly sanction in each individual case.

“ That fifty of the said girls to be educated, lodged, boarded, and clothed, half of whom shall preferentially be poor girls who have lost one of their parents, shall be nominated by the Governors in such manner as they shall think expedient from time to time, and the remaining fifty shall from time to time be admitted as Exhibitioners on the reports of the Examiner and the Head Mistress of the result of the examinations by them of the Scholars of the said Day School, and of girls who are being educated at the primary Schools in the said parishes of St. Margaret and St. John.”

The Extracts (which are given above) from the alternative Scheme shew

- (1) The determination of the Board to maintain a “poverty qualification” and also to require a parochial settlement.
- (2) To put more power in the hands of the Dean and Chapter than the Commissioners assigned to them, leaving it to them to select the two parochial Clergy, who should serve on the Board.

(3) Whereas the Commissioners assigned to the Westminster Members of the London School Board the nomination of certain Governors, the Alternative Scheme gives this right to the High Steward of Westminster.

(4) Five Lady Governors, with rights equal to those of the other members of the Board, as prescribed in the Commissioners' Scheme, were to be replaced by a Committee of Seven Ladies, with no rights at all.

(5) Every Governor was to sign a Declaration of Churchmanship.

(6) The Subjects of instruction were to be entirely elementary: Latin, Modern Languages, Mathematics, and Science, were to be omitted from the list.

The Alternative Scheme was as distasteful, to the Commissioners, as that of the Commissioners, was to the Governors. A letter from Mr. Roby was received in February, 1871, part of which is given below.

“ Endowed Schools Commission,
“ 2, Victoria Street, S.W.,
“ 1st February, 1871.

“ GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

“ W. M. Trollope, Esq.,
“ 31, Abingdon Street, S.W.

“ Sir,

“ Before deciding, in what form to approve their
“ scheme, the Commissioners have paid close attention,
“ to the alternative scheme of the Governors. In

“several minor details, advantage has been taken of
“their suggestions, to amend the scheme. But as re-
“gards its main principles, the Commissioners have
“not felt justified, in yielding, to the wishes of
“the Governors, for reasons, which I will try to
“explain.

“The great subject of contention, on which turn,
“nearly all the alterations suggested by the Governors,
“is, whether the bulk of the endowment, shall be di-
“rected, to the material comfort, of the scholars, or to
“education proper. The scheme of the Commissioners
“contemplates a Day School in London, for 300 girls
“liable, to pay fees, ranging from £2 to £4 a-year; and
“a Boarding School, in some more open place, for 120
“girls liable to pay tuition fees, ranging from £3 to £5
“a-year, and fees for boarding not exceeding £25 a-
“year. They propose, to open the schools to all
“comers, subject to a pass examination, but with pre-
“ference to the residents, in the parishes of Saint Mar-
“garet and Saint John, if there is lack of room. To
“make the schools more available to families, in narrow
“circumstances, they propose an extensive system of
“exemptions from fees, attainable by merit; which in
“the scheme, as altered may affect, in the Day School,
“as many as 100, in the Boarding School, as many as
“40 of the scholars, and of other exhibitions for carry-
“ing, on the very best pupils, to higher places of educa-
“tion. For a certain proportion, of these prizes the
“children of the primary schools, of Saint Margaret
“and Saint John, and of the residents there, are to

“ have a preferential right to compete. By this plan
“ they conceive that they will offer :

- “ (a) A ladder, by which some, even of the poorest
“ class may (if industrious) rise out of the
“ Primary Schools into a higher region of
“ education ;
- “ (b) A Day School available, for even the poorer
“ members of the lower middle class ; and
“ open to all children of ordinarily good con-
“ duct and capacity ;
- “ (c) A special advantage to the parishioners of
“ St. Margaret and St. John, in the way of
“ education ; . . .

“ And that, they will thus promote the objects of the
“ Endowed Schools Act, by putting a liberal educa-
“ tion, within the reach of all classes, with especial
“ regard, to the educational interests of those classes,
“ among which, the endowment is now at work.

“ The Governors propose to keep up the present
“ Hospital System, for the reception of 100 girls into
“ a boarding house in London, where they are to be
“ wholly maintained at no cost whatever to their
“ parents. Of these 50 are to be appointed at the
“ will of the Governors, and the other 50 by the
“ Governors on the result of certain examinations.
“ Added to this Hospital, there is to be a Day School
“ for 200 girls paying fees from 4s. to 12s. a year.

“ It is contended by the Governors that their
“ scheme is calculated to preserve the Foundation for
“ the class for whom the Founder intended it ; and

“that the Commissioners were lifting the Schools out
“of the reach of the poor and handing them over to
“the rich.

“As regards the former of these arguments, the
“Commissioners do not think it necessary, in this case
“to dwell much, on the well-known topics, that of late
“years great assistance has been given, and that now
“full provision is made by law, for the education of
“the poorest classes, whereas nothing has been done
“for those just above them; and that it is a very old
“principle of dealing with endowments, to apply them
“to purposes not provided for, by the ordinary course
“of law, for, in this case they conceive, that by their
“scheme, they offer to the very class, which is now
“using the endowment, benefits, which will reach a
“larger number, in a more healthy way, than is at
“present the case, and not the less so, if the Schools
“succeed in attracting a number, from among those of
“more affluent circumstances.

“It has been reported to the Commissioners, that
“the fathers of many of the children are of the class
“of journeymen, mechanics, policemen, small shop-
“keepers, with a few of somewhat higher rank, such
“as a police inspector, a butler, a secretary to a Con-
“servative Association. The accuracy of this Re-
“port was not impugned, by the Deputation, though
“they expressed an opinion, that such persons would
“not pay a fee, so high as that allowed by the scheme,
“which, however, cannot be more than £4, and may
“be as low as £2 per annum. The Commissioners,

“ however, are led to believe that a great number of
“ persons, in that rank of life, would pay such a fee,
“ especially, with the chance of their children coming
“ in for an exemption, or, an exhibition of a higher
“ character ; and, from this account of the actual in-
“ mates of the Hospital, it is quite clear, that it is not
“ used now, for the children of the poorest class, such
“ as ought to pay a fee, as low as 4s. a-year, or to be
“ taken entirely off the hands of their parents ; and
“ that, if it is for the future to be confined, to that class,
“ either by the imposition of the smallest possible fee,
“ or, by the Governors constantly exercising their dis-
“ cretion, in favour of that class, such an arrange-
“ ment will be a greater change, as to the class on
“ whom the funds are spent, than the change proposed
“ by the Commissioners. It is far from the intention
“ of the Commissioners, to hint that the class, which
“ is enjoying the emoluments is not that intended by
“ the Founder. There is nothing in the Foundation,
“ to confine it to the poorest, though it is meant for a
“ poor class. And that the Governors have not con-
“ sidered themselves, as departing from the Founda-
“ tion, in not selecting the poorest, is clear from their
“ petition to Parliament, against the passing of the
“ Endowed Schools Act, in which they state that the
“ School is fully carrying out, the purposes of its
“ Founder and supporters, and, that it had never con-
“ fered greater benefits, on the persons intended by
“ the Founder, to derive advantage from it. The re-
“ presentation of the Governors has, however, led

“the Commissioners to make an alteration in Clause
“62, which will partially meet the Governors’ views.
“Finding, that a considerable number of the present
“Scholars are orphans, they have restricted the com-
“petition for one-third of the exemptions, to girls
“labouring under that great disadvantage.

“As regards the second argument, the Commis-
“sioners willingly recognise the evidence they have
“received of the care and conscientiousness with
“which the institution has been administered. But
“the case of Hospital Schools is one in which they
“feel bound to attempt changes, unless they are
“convinced on clear evidence, of the inexpediency of
“such an attempt. For the principle, upon which
“Hospital Schools are conducted, is condemned, both
“in the Schools Inquiry Commissioners’ Report, and
“in the Endowed Schools Act; and these are their
“only authoritative guides. The Act directs that all
“endowments for maintenance at School shall be
“deemed educational, and all educational endow-
“ments are to be made most conducive, to the educa-
“tion of boys and girls. In fact, these clauses put
“together might, if unqualified, have been held to es-
“tablish so rigid a rule, as to make it impossible, in
“any case, to preserve a Hospital School. Therefore,
“to avoid such a construction, a provision has been
“inserted, which allows the preservation of such an
“institution, if, both the Governing Body and the
“Commissioners agree that it ought to be preserved.
“But, the very frame of the proviso, shows that it is

“not intended, that the Commissioners shall do such “a thing, of their own authority; and that, if done at “all, it shall be done, by way of exception, which only “exceptional circumstances could justify. And in this “case no such exceptional circumstances appear.

“The Governors are doubtless quite consistent “in opposing such changes. They opposed, the “passing of the law, which authorises, and, as the “Commissioners think, enjoins them. But the law “is past recall, and the Commissioners cannot discuss “its general policy, but must confine themselves to “considering its application, to each case, with which “they have to deal. That being so, they must, in “the absence of all evidence, to lead them to contrary “conclusions, express their dissent, from a scheme, “which proposes, not only to continue, the Hospital “System in full vigour, but to stereotype it, upon the “Foundation, in a way, which would remove it, from “the operation of the ordinary judicial schemes, and “make it unalterable except by Act of Parliament.

“The question raised, as to the Boarding School “proposed by the scheme, is found mainly to depend “upon the foregoing considerations. The Governors, “also, propose, a large Boarding School, but on a “much more expensive plan, for it is to be in the “heart of London, instead of a suburb, and all the “boarders are to be wholly maintained out of the “endowment. The main part of the question there- “fore is, whether the funds of the endowment will be “most judiciously spent in bodily sustenance, and

“you have the reasons why the Commissioners are
“bound to decide in the negative. As for the minor
“discussion, whether a Boarding School should be
“established among a dense, or a sparse population,
“the reasons of the Commissioners for preferring the
“latter alternative, have been explained to you.
“These reasons, still appear to them valid, and they
“did not understand, the deputation to urge anything
“against them.

“Another question of principle, raised by the
“deputation, related to Female Governors. They
“freely acknowledged the value of women’s help in
“organizing Girls’ Schools, but they maintained that
“a body of male Governors ought to be in supreme
“command, and that the females should only act
“under their directions. The reason assigned was,
“that opinions would not be so freely expressed when
“women took part in the discussions. The matter is
“one on which the Commissioners do not presume
“to dogmatize. It is to a great extent one of novelty ;
“it is, and always must be, one of delicacy and un-
“certainty, depending much on the personal qualities
“of individuals ; and nobody ought to be surprised
“if it fails in some, or even in many, instances. But
“the same thing may be said of other changes in the
“composition of Governing Bodies which are being
“introduced under the the Public Schools Act, and
“under this Act, in consequence of the recommend-
“ations, of those, who have studied the subject. And
“there is at least equal reason, for trying the intro-

“duction of Female Governors as for trying any
“other new ingredient. The Schools Inquiry Report
“shows how universally the emoluments of endow-
“ments, common to the two sexes, have gravitated to
“the male. It is difficult to suppose, that such would
“have been the case had women been on the govern-
“ing bodies ; nor is it easy, to devise any durable
“remedy, except to recognize their capacity to serve
“on the Governing Bodies. It may be said, in this
“particular case, that the endowment will no longer
“be common to the two sexes, for it will be devoted
“to girls. But the same broad principle still applies.
“That principle is, that the government of an insti-
“tution is apt to be moulded according to the minds
“of the governors ; if therefore female minds ought
“to take an influential part in organizing Girls’
“Schools, they should share in the government, and
“not be in a subordinate position. This reason for
“appointing Female Governors seems to the Com-
“missioners, to be stronger, than the suggestion that
“their presence, at the Board will produce embarrass-
“ment ; a result, which, if it ever take place, will soon
“yield to custom.

“It is not unimportant, to observe, that on the
“new School Boards, women are admitted as freely
“as men. The Commissioners do not insist on this
“as conclusive, because the experiment is still un-
“tested. But they think, the enactment, of such a
“provision, shows at least that the present Legislature
“considers, either that the presence of women, in

“assemblies much more numerous and public than
“such a Governing Body as this, is not embarrassing ;
“or that the mischief of such embarrassment will be
“overborne by the advantage of having the help of
“women in the Government of Schools. Several large
“electoral bodies have shown already their sense of
“the value of female administration.

“Again, another principle of considerable import-
“ance, in which the two schemes differ is, that
“which governs the division of authority between
“the Governors and the Mistresses. The scheme of
“the Commissioners makes the Mistress supreme
“within the walls of her School: that of the Gover-
“nors places every detail under their own control.
“In the higher class of Schools the Commissioners
“feel very confident that the principle of placing
“power and responsibility in the hands of the Master
“is a sound one. They are not so confident in a
“School of this kind, but they still believe, that there
“will be a better chance of success, if the Governors
“are excluded from the details of school manage-
“ment, which they cannot personally superintend,
“and the whole power is thrown into the hands, of
“one, who does personally superintend, and who may
“therefore be judged by the results, and dismissed in
“case of continued failure.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“H. J. ROBY.”

The Governors, after reading Mr. Roby's letter, appointed a Sub-Committee, to answer it, and also to urge the Council of Education to withhold its approval of the Commissioners' Scheme, at least until the Alternative Scheme of the Governors was laid before them.

The chief paragraphs of the letter sent to the Council are as follows:—

“ To THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF
“ COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
“ EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, WHITEHALL.

“ 31, Abingdon Street, Westminster,
“ 14 Feb. 1871.

“ SIR,

“ I am directed by the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital, to submit the following observations, for the consideration of the Committee of Council on Education.

“ On comparing the alternative scheme, submitted by the Governors, with the scheme of the Commissioners, the main discordance between them will be found to arise, from the wide difference between the Free Boarding School which the Governors propose to continue on its present site, and the Boarding School, to be supported by the large payments set forth in the Commissioners' scheme, which that scheme requires the new governing body to erect 'in some eligible spot in the vicinity of London.'

“ The Governors consider, that their duty, in this

“matter, depends in great measure, upon the nature
“of the trust, which they administer. Now, in the
“recital contained in the Hospital’s Charter, it is
“stated that ‘in the year of our Lord 1698 a Charity
“School was erected in the parish of St. Margaret,
“Westminster (by the name of the Grey Coat
“School), for the education of poor children, in the
“principles of the Christian religion, teaching to
“read, and instructing them in the Church Catechism
“and discipline of the Church of England as by law
“established; and for teaching to write and cast
“accounts, and (when fit) binding them apprentices
“to honest trades and employments; which said
“School was supported by the voluntary subscription
“and benevolence of charitable persons.’ It is further
“stated that the persons, who had acted as Trustees
“of the said School, ‘having found encouragement
“in the said undertaking, and designing to enlarge
“the said Charity, did in the year 1701 take into
“their care, several other poor boys and girls of the
“said parish, and provide them, together with the
“other poor children of the said School, with *clothing*,
“*meat, drink, washing, lodging*, and other necess-
“aries.’ This practice of the Trustees of 1701, has
“continued uninterruptedly, as the Governors be-
“lieve, down to the present day. With reference to
“their duty in this respect they beg leave to call
“attention, to the language, of the clause in their
“Charter, vesting the property of the Hospital, in
“their predecessors, and themselves, ‘for the better

“support and maintenance of such poor children of “the said parish of St. Margaret, Westminster,” now “the united parishes of St. Margaret and St. John.

“Bearing these facts in mind, the Governors hold “that, with an earnest desire, to promote education in “every rank of society, it is manifestly their duty, to “make the interests of these children, their first con- “sideration. Fortunately, many of the changes pro- “posed by the Commissioners, in the application of “the Hospital’s Funds are, in the judgment of the “Governors, not merely consistent with the interests “of these children, but in furtherance of them.

“One of the most important is the establishment “of a Girls’ Day School, on some part of the site of “the Hospital, which the Governors are willing to “undertake, to whatever extent the funds of the “Trust will admit, after providing for the mainten- “ance of a Free Boarding School for one hundred “girls. Another is the conversion, of the present “Boarding School for boys and girls into a Boarding “School for girls only.

“But they feel themselves bound to oppose, the “removal of the School, into ‘the vicinity of London,’ “with the entire change in its constitution and “character proposed by the Commissioners.

“Even, if the School proposed to be established, “in the country, by the Commissioners were to retain, “the eleemosynary character of the present School, “there are financial considerations, which ought, in “the opinion of the Governors, to go far to dispose of

“this question. To part with the whole site of the “present Hospital would be extremely unwise, inasmuch as, an equally good site for the Girl’s Day School cannot, it is believed, be found in the whole city of Westminster, and, if found, could not be obtained, without the expenditure of a large sum of money, probably, even more than could be got for the Hospital and its site. If a Day School, for two hundred or three hundred girls, is to be established on this site, it would be impolitic to sacrifice any part of it, or, at any rate, any considerable part, especially looking to the probability, that the number of the Scholars will in the course of time, and it may be very soon, be increased; while any curtailment of the site for building purposes, the only purposes for which a sale can well be contemplated, would more or less diminish the airiness and salubrity, which it now possesses. Independently of the above considerations, the Governors think the retention of the present site of the Hospital highly desirable. It presents the great advantage, of enabling both Schools, to be placed under one presiding mistress, and of keeping the whole establishment under the immediate superintendence of the governing body.

“But it is not proposed, by the scheme of the Endowed Schools Commissioners merely to remove the School into the country, leaving its eleemosynary character untouched.

“On the contrary, their scheme proposes, with

“reference, at least, to the current expenses of the “School, that the School shall be maintained sub-“stantially, if not entirely, by payments, which are “to be made by the parents and friends of the girls. “The precise amount of these payments is left un-“certain, but an approximate notion, of the probable “amount, may be obtained from the provisions in “Section 47, that ‘In the Boarding School the pay-“ments for Boarding, apart from tuition fees, shall “not exceed the rate of £25 a year,’ and that such “tuition fees shall be in the Boarding School, not “more than £5 nor less than £3 a year.”

“Now, remembering that the cost to the parents of “the clothing of the girls, who are to be educated at “such a Boarding School, is to be added, to these “payments, it is abundantly clear that they are far “beyond the means, of that class of persons, for “whose benefit, the funds of the Hospital were “bestowed, and by whose children they have from “the date of the Hospital’s Charter, and probably “much earlier, been enjoyed. Under these circum-“stances, the Governors feel it their duty, to resist a “proposal, which would practically convert, that “portion of the patrimony of the poor, which they “administer, into a benefit for the middle class, or “classes above it.

“The Governors, also, object to the purchase of a “site, in the vicinity of London, and the erection of “such a Boarding School, as that proposed by the “Commissioners out of the Hospital’s funds, on the

“ground, that they would not be justified in consenting to the application of these funds, to a purpose, which may not only fail in benefiting, the class for whose use they are held, but, which may possibly end, in absolute failure. For, the speculation of establishing a Girls’ School, which is supported by considerable payments, on the part of the scholars, may possibly fail.

“The Governors further submit that any attempt, to force upon them such a diversion of their funds, from their original purpose, for the benefit of the comparatively rich, would be in direct contravention, of the proviso contained in the 29th Section of the Endowed Schools’ Act; for, with respect to any endowment ‘for the maintenance or clothing, or otherwise for the benefit of children educated’ at any School, this proviso declares that ‘nothing shall be construed to prevent a scheme relating to any such endowment from providing, *if the governing body so desire*’ (and the Governing Body of the Grey Coat Hospital do so desire) ‘for the continued application of such endowment to the same purposes.’

“The Governors refrain, from entering into any legal argument, with regard to their rights, under the 29th Section, reserving such argument, for the consideration, if it should become necessary, of the Privy Council, but submit, that the merits, of the case, are plainly on their side. For the proposed establishment of a Boarding School, by the Com-

“missioners manifestly evidences, their conviction of
“the great advantage of a Boarding School education,
“to girls, who can pay for it. The Governors are
“convinced, that all who are familiar, with both
“classes, will admit that a Boarding School education
“is, at least in the case of girls, of much more im-
“portance to the poorer, than to the richer class.
“This will hardly be questioned, by any one who re-
“gards education, as something more than book-
“learning, and, knowing how the children are brought
“up, can appreciate the advantage of seclusion, from
“the unfavourable influences, of their crowded homes,
“and the civilizing effect, of converse with superior
“mistresses, and teachers dwelling under, the same
“roof with themselves, upon their behaviour, habits,
“and tone of thought. In many quarters, there is a
“demand that technical education shall be introduced
“into Schools, so that the young shall be instructed
“in those arts, which are to be their business in after
“life. Now to make, and mend, to cook and clean,
“in short, to practise the details of domestic manage-
“ment is, for great numbers of our women, the main
“business of their daily lives ; and the girls, at such
“a School, as the Grey Coat have had some oppor-
“tunities of learning these things, and, under the im-
“proved and enlarged system, which the Governors
“propose to establish, will have still greater oppor-
“tunities of acquiring this useful kind of knowledge.

“The scheme of the Commissioners is stated to be
“to make the Mistress of the School supreme within

“the walls of the School; but the result of their proposals is to make her almost irresponsible, as well as supreme. She is to have the absolute and uncontrolled nomination of the assistant mistresses, to be allowed to expel any pupil at her will and pleasure, and, though she may be dismissed without cause assigned after six months’ written notice given to her in pursuance of a resolution passed at two consecutive meetings and affirmed at each by not less than two-thirds of the Governors present, yet without this notice she is not only to be irremovable, even for urgent cause, unless two-thirds of the whole body of Governors concur, but she cannot even be suspended from her office without the concurrence of as large a proportion of Governors. Now, as in the Commissioners’ scheme, the governing body includes three *ex-officio* Governors and four nominated by bodies, totally unconnected with Westminster, it may be safely predicted that out of the whole number of twenty Governors it will be difficult to assemble fourteen; and, except in the case of perfect unanimity, fourteen will not suffice.

“The Commissioners have not adopted, the alteration proposed in the alternative scheme, that the members of the governing body, as well as the head and assistant mistresses, should sign a declaration, previously to their entering upon their respective offices, that they are members of the Church of England as by law established.—The Governors contend that under Clause 19, Sec. 2, of the “En-

“dowed Schools Act” they are entitled to insist on “such declaration being made: its importance being “greatly enhanced by the extensive powers proposed “to be vested in the Head Mistress.

“The Governors are still of opinion that it is advisable that ladies should not constitute part of the “Governing Body, but form a Committee as proposed “by the alternative scheme.

“The Governors have shown by their adoption of “the leading principle of the scheme of the Commissioners, viz., the substitution of Boarding and “Day Schools for girls only, for the present Boarding “School for boys and girls, as well as by their consent to the greater portion of the details proposed, “their desire, to join the Commissioners, in forwarding “the cause of education. But, they are of opinion “that they would not be fulfilling the duty, they have “undertaken, if they did not offer their most strenuous “opposition, to such proposals, as seem to them to involve injustice to faithful servants, to endanger the “principles, on which the Charity was founded, or to “impair the prospect of its future usefulness.

“I am, Sir,

“Yours faithfully,

“W. M. TROLLOPE,

“Secretary to the Grey Coat Hospital.”

The next step taken by the Governors was to draw up a Petition (which was entrusted to Mr. John G. Talbot), protesting against the proposed repeal of the

Section, in the Endowed Schools Act, 1869, which protected the denominational rights of Endowed Schools. Such a repeal being described in the Petition as "a breach of Faith, and as also highly impolitic."

Mr. Talbot was asked not only to present the Petition, but to do his utmost to interest other Members of Parliament in the cause of the Westminster Trusts.

Early in May, 1871, the Governors decided to petition Her Majesty in Council, to reject the scheme. Counsel, however, gave it as his opinion that the points on which appeal could be made, only concerned points of minor importance, and that the wiser course was to bring the matter before Parliament.

The Governors were also informed that the Committee of Emanuel Hospital had come to the same decision—for three reasons.

1. That there is no assurance that such Committee will be an impartial body.

2. That no general appeal lies to them, from the Scheme of the Commissioners, but only on certain specific points of minor importance, and the decision in favour of the Governors, on these points, would not remove their objections to the Scheme ; and

3. That the question is one of public policy rather than of the rigid interpretation of a Statute. They have therefore come to the conclusion that it will be waste of time, of energy and of money, to go to the Privy Council, and the question should be taken direct to Parliament. The Emanuel Governors in-

vited the co-operation of the Governors of the Grey Coat and Green Coat Schools in regard to a Resolution which they proposed to request the Marquis of Salisbury in the House of Lords, and Mr. Crawford in the House of Commons, to bring forward in regard to Westminster Charities.

Lord Salisbury emphatically advised the Governors, in an interview he granted them, not to pursue any Appeal to the Privy Council, but write to the Commissioners to say that, feeling the tribunal, to which the appeal would have to be made, will be appointed by the Government, that it does not appear to them a satisfactory Court of Appeal, and they therefore will not use it, but endeavour to have the case brought before Parliament.

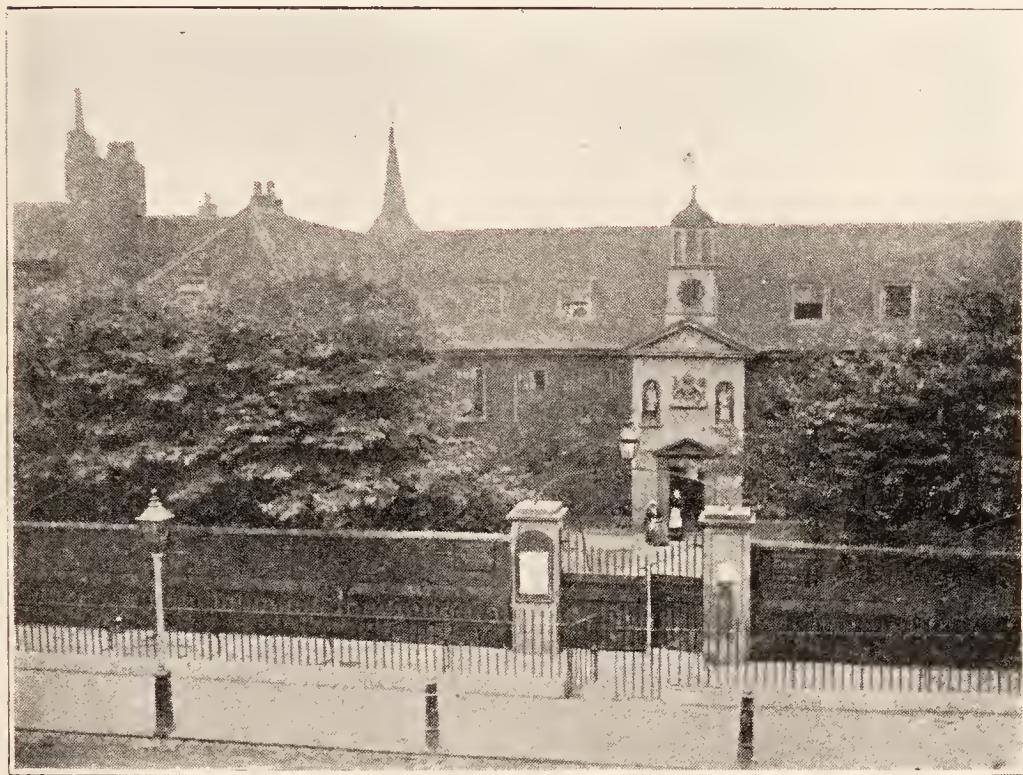
Lord Salisbury thought also that prejudice might be created by a confirmation of the Scheme by the Privy Council, which, under a hearing before the nominees of the Government, would be sure to follow, and that the Governors would stand better before the House, by taking the higher ground of appealing to the House, for that justice, which they thought they were not likely to get, in any other way.

The Marquis of Salisbury, in the House of Lords, and Mr. W. H. Smith, in the House of Commons, were then requested to move Addresses to Her Majesty, praying Her to withhold Her consent from the proposed Scheme.

The Marquis of Salisbury presented the Petition on the 22nd of June in the House of Lords, and Mr.

W. H. Smith presented it in the House of Commons on the 26th of the same month.

By the autumn of 1871, the Governors of the various Westminster Trusts realized that the Com-



VIEW OF HOSPITAL FROM THE STREET.

1880.

missioners were determined to make one comprehensive scheme for Middle Class Education in the district. A Boys' Day School was to replace the old Green Coat, the Emery Hill School, and Palmer's Trust. To this the rather clumsy name "the United Westminster School" was given. The educational part of the Emanuel Trust was to become a Boarding School for Boys: one Governing Body being formed

for the two schools for boys, and the Grey Coat Foundation was to provide for Girls. The Governors of the Old Foundations were unanimous in their indignation at the action of the Commissioners.

The amended scheme of 1871, displeased the Governors almost as much as its predecessor. The great stumbling blocks being (1) the fear that middle class children would replace the very poor, (2) the presence of Ladies on the Board which was distasteful to them, and (3) the refusal of the Commissioners to impose a religious test upon the Governors. Three points the Commissioners would not concede.

Early in January, 1872, the Commissioners (Mr. Hobhouse and Canon Robinson) granted an interview to a deputation of Governors, who pleaded earnestly for concessions on these three points. They were courteously listened to, and were assured that careful reconsideration of their views should take place. They were, therefore, not a little disappointed by receiving in March a letter from Mr. Roby, from which the following extracts are taken.

“ Endowed Schools Commission,

“ 2, Victoria Street, S.W.,

“ 2nd March, 1872.

“ GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

“ W. M. Trollope, Esq.,

“ 31, Abingdon Street, S.W.

“ Sir,

“ The Commissioners are bound to frame such Schemes ‘as may render any educational endow-

“ment most conducive to the advancement of the
“education of boys and girls;’ and for that purpose,
“when necessary, to alter the existing trusts. The
“objects, to be aimed at, are ‘the object of promoting
“their greater efficiency, and of carrying into effect
“the main designs of the founders thereof, by putting
“a liberal education within the reach of children of
“all classes, and ‘the object of improving education.’
“The alternative Scheme submitted by the Governors
“proposes to spend the great bulk of the endowment
“in the entire maintenance of 100 girls, as at present,
“and to apply only what remains in setting up a Day
“School for 200 more, in which the payments are to
“range from 1d. to 3d. a week, and the course of
“instruction is not to surpass that given at an aver-
“age Elementary School. The Commissioners can-
“not persuade themselves, that such a plan would
“tend to place a liberal education, within the reach of
“all classes, or conduce in any appreciable degree to
“the advancement of education.

“In the able argument submitted to the Com-
“missioners by Mr. Helps, he placed reliance, on that
“passage in the Schools Inquiry Report (p. 608), in
“which orphanages are distinguished from Schools,
“strictly so called, and their retention is approved of,
“subject however to considerable alteration of sys-
“tem. The answer is twofold, from the Report itself
“and from the Act. In the first place, the endowment
“is not an orphanage. It is a School, into which,
“according to ideas at one time very prevalent, it

“ was arranged to take children, wholly away from
“ their homes, and bring them up together in a board-
“ ing-house. It is not, one of those cases, which
“ ‘ought to be considered as children’s almhouses
“ rather than Schools.’ It falls directly within the
“ subsequent remarks (p. 606) which I here quote :—

“ There might however be cases in which the
“ demand of the neighbourhood for good
“ public Day Schools was so pressing, that
“ it would be juster, no longer to spend
“ money on giving board, or clothing gratu-
“ itously to a few, but at once to convert the
“ endowment, to the purpose of founding
“ good Day Schools. This, for instance,
“ would probably be the wisest mode of
“ dealing with such free boarding Schools, in
“ the metropolis, as draw their scholars from
“ a very limited area. In many cases, those
“ very scholars would be better off living at
“ home, and attending good Day Schools in
“ their neighbourhood, than entirely taken
“ from the care of their parents.”

“ Such, being the general rule established, by the
“ Act, and such the sole exception, the question
“ is how to apply the Act to the present case so as to
“ produce the best Scheme. Now, what are the
“ facts? The institution is one, which at first, was
“ purely for education, mental and industrial. The
“ foundation in 1698 was ‘for the education of poor

“children in the principles of the Christian religion, “teaching to read, and instructing them in the “Church Catechism and discipline of the Church of “England as by law established ; and for teaching to “write and cast accounts, and (when fit) binding “them apprentices to honest trades and employ- “ments.’ Shortly afterwards the objects were en- “larged ; the Trustees of the Charity combined with “the administrators of the Poor-laws (a combination “by no means uncommon at that date) to take into a “house, provided by the parish, a number of poor “children to be taught as before-mentioned ; to be “maintained, and to receive an industrial education ; “the parish making a regular allowance for each “child. This state of things is the basis of the “Charter of 1706. When this alliance with the “parish ceased, has not been stated, nor perhaps is “it worth while to inquire. It is sufficient that there “is no trace of it in the Report made in 1819 by the “Commissioners to inquire into Charities for the “Education of the Poor. What is important to ob- “serve, is that the hospital character of the Institu- “tion was acquired by its serving for a poor-house “or receptacle for pauper children ; as this object “became needless it became a lodging for those above “the pauper class, not according to any foundation, “but because of the change of circumstances.

“The circumstances have now changed again. “What was an open suburb has become a densely- “peopled city ; elementary schools are provided for

“the whole community, at the expense, to a great extent, of the ratepayers and taxpayers : apprenticeships are looked upon with disfavour ; a vast number of persons within reach of this spot, artizans, clerks, servants, keepers of small shops, stand in need of, but do not find, good secondary education ; at the same time. the spirit of independence and equality has widely spread, and in all classes and departments of life there is a greater disposition to accept nothing as a favour which can be claimed as a right, and to open the roads of advancement to to those who prove themselves most likely to use them.

“The mode, in which the Commissioners propose to effect this alteration, is by directing the immediate establishment of a Day School, to serve for the inhabitants of the district, in which the Hospital stands, by providing a course of secondary instruction at prices within the reach of all but the poorest, while the Endowment is to provide so many free places, that a very substantial number of the poorest class, being picked Scholars from the Public Elementary Schools, may reap the benefit designed for them. At the same time the funds, it is reckoned, will suffice to establish a Boarding School in which larger pecuniary emoluments, and a more thorough domestic education may be got by those of the poor who are fitted for them. From both Schools Exhibitions may be carried to higher places of education. The Commissioners see no

“other way in which they can perform the duty of
“‘ putting a liberal Education within the reach of
“children of all classes’ under the circumstances of
“this Endowment.

“But it is said that the Scheme robs the poor
“for the benefit of the rich. And the case was put
“thus by the Governors. They say that those who
“pay the fees allowed by the Scheme, will not be
“the poor, that they may be two-thirds of the
“Scholars, and that consequently two-thirds of the
“expense of building and repairs will accrue to the
“benefit of the wealthier classes. Admitting, for the
“sake of argument, that persons paying the fees in
“question are not the poor, the answer is that the
“educational interests of the poor are best served by
“providing as good a School as it is possible to pro-
“vide for them ; that Hospital Schools are not found
“to be as good as it is possible to provide : that a
“thoroughly effective School cannot be got without
“large numbers of Scholars, and a staff of teachers :
“and that these again cannot be got without paying
“pupils. Moreover, it is far better for the poor
“Scholars not to be isolated by themselves, but to
“mingle with the others. Nor is the benefit to the
“Poor confined to the direct action of this School :
“it is proposed to bring it to bear upon a number of
“Elementary Schools in such way, as to leaven and
“raise the whole mass. If then it were true that a
“portion of the money spent on the Schools, and of
“the Exhibitions tenable at other places, went for

“the benefit of a more opulent rank, that amount
“would be spent in the best possible way, or at least
“in the best yet suggested for the Poor, viz., in pur-
“chasing a good School, largely resorted to by the
“Poor, and in stimulating and improving a quantity
“of other Schools designed wholly for the Poor.

“But the proposition, that the fees will not be paid
“by the poor classes, must not be received without
“much qualification. Of course, the poorest members
“of the poorest classes cannot pay such fees without
“assistance. But the term ‘Poor’ is a relative one,
“and a most unfortunately vague one, to be intro-
“duced into such a discussion as the present. The
“Commissioners have reason to believe, that many
“artisans would make an effort to pay, even the
“larger amount of fees allowed in the Schools, and
“would certainly pay the smaller. They believe,
“that many persons of the class habitually received
“into the Institution, as now conducted, could and
“would make such payments; and, they believe that
“Schools of the kind indicated by the Scheme, are
“best adapted, to meet just those needs, of the poorer
“classes, which existing legal and social arrangements
“most fail to supply. If others, children of wealthier
“parents, are attracted to the Schools, it will be a
“great benefit to the poorer Scholars, and, one of the
“best guarantees, that the quality of the education
“will not deteriorate.

“It was said further, that the course of expen-
“diture provided by Clause 68, would leave but little

“for the free places. Now Clause 68, first provides
“for that which must fall on the Endowment, under
“any Scheme; the expenses of management, of re-
“pairs, of legal claims; then it provides for the ex-
“penses which are absolutely necessary for the
“efficiency of the School, and then come the Exhibi-
“tions. It is to be remembered, that the tuition fees
“swell the general income. How much of the ex-
“penditure, they will cover cannot be predicted, for it
“depends on the judgment of the Governing Body
“itself. The Commissioners feel the force of the
“argument against ex-officio members, having pres-
“sing business, not necessarily connected with the
“locality. On this principle, they will omit the
“Chairman of the School Board. The Members of
“Parliament, it is proposed on all hands to retain, and
“indeed, they have more of the elective, than the ex-
“officio character, though they are elected for
“another function. The Dean of Westminster,
“though necessarily a busy man, is on the spot, and
“is the head of a body, which is the only corporate
“body of the city, possesses much property there,
“appoints the principal city officer—the high bailiff,
“possesses some patronage in this very institution,
“and is, through its members, intimately connected
“with the parochial machinery; he, therefore, should
“be retained, if he will give his services. The Com-
“missioners also accept the suggestion, made in the
“course of the argument, that the Incumbents of the
“districts are likely to be excellent judges, which of

“themselves should be sent to the Governing Body.
“They cannot give up the School Board nominations,
“which, except the Members of Parliament, are the
“only resources available for popularly elected mem-
“bers, which are to be made by a body educational as
“well as popular, and indeed, expressly created by
“Parliament, to have the charge of popular education,
“and which should afford a strong guarantee for the
“effective operation of these Schools on Elementary
“Education. This resource did not exist when the
“Scheme of last year was published. But the Com-
“missioners propose to reduce the number, and to
“accept the suggestion of the Governors, as to the
“Governing Body of Westminster School, which has
“much to recommend it on educational grounds.
“They also accept the suggestion made in argument,
“that the appointment should be in the Members of
“the School Board for Westminster, not in the
“School Board at large. The Co-optatives, the
“Commissioners have, after much consideration,
“determined to keep as they are, with the addition
“only that the lady, previously un-named, should be
“co-opted by the Governing Body. They attach
“great importance to the presence of women on the
“Board; they do not think that Girls’ Schools can
“be effectively worked otherwise; that there must be
“female Committees is hardly disputed; to make
“such Committees simply the servants of the male
“Governors, will, as the Commissioners think, place
“both parties in a false position. If the women are

“to do good service, they must have power, and
“power and responsibility must go hand in hand.
“The Commissioners see no middle course between
“requiring women Governors, and total silence about
“the matter. Of these alternatives they are clear in
“preferring the former. It may be observed, that,
“since the first proposals for such an appointment,
“Parliament has admitted women as Electors for, and
“Members of, School Boards. Some very large con-
“stituencies have elected some, and apparently with
“satisfactory results.

“I am, Sir,

“Your obedient Servant,

“H. J. ROBY.”

After reading Mr. Roby's letter it was decided that a Committee be appointed to consider the new Scheme, and also the letter of Mr. Roby, and to report to the Board on the 26th of March, what reply should be made to the Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education.

March 26th, 1872. The following Report from the Secretary was read :—

“I beg to report that pursuant to the directions of the Special Board of the 12th instant, I wrote to the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, stating that the new or amended Scheme of the Commissioners had been laid before the Governors, and had been referred to a Committee of Gover-

nors and requesting that the Committee of Council on Education would refrain from giving their approval of the Scheme of the Commissioners until they had heard again from the Governors. This letter has been acknowledged, an assurance being given that any representations and objections made by the Governors shall receive careful attention."

The following letter was addressed

"To THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMITTEE OF
"COUNCIL ON EDUCATION,
"EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, WHITEHALL.

"31, Abingdon Street,
"Westminster,
"26th of March, 1872.

"SIR,

"In accordance with the provisions of the Endowed Schools Act, the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital have prepared an alternative Scheme for the future management thereof, to be submitted to the Committee of Council on Education, together with that proposed by the Endowed Schools Commissioners, and I am directed to state that the Governors, believing the enactment that 'The Committee of Council on Education shall consider all Schemes so submitted to them' to have been intended as a real security for the just administration of the Endowments to which such Schemes relate, and especially for the maintenance and preservation of the rights and interests of Poor Children bene-

“ficially entitled to such endowments, venture to ask
“their Lordships’ attention to the following repre-
“sentations, explanatory, and in support of, their
“alternative Scheme.

“The Governors consider that their duty in this
“matter depends in great measure upon the nature
“of the Trust which they administer. Now, in the
“recital contained in the Hospital’s Charter, it is
“stated that ‘In the Year of Our Lord, 1698, a
“Charity School was erected in the parish of Saint
“Margaret, Westminster, by the name of the Grey
“Coat School, for the Education of Poor Children in
“the principles of the Christian Religion, teaching
“them to read, and instructing them in the Church
“Catechism and Discipline of the Church of England,
“as by Law established, and for teaching them to write
“and cast accounts, and when fit binding them appren-
“tices to honest trades and employments; which said
“School was supported by the voluntary subscription
“and benevolence of charitable persons,’ it is further
“stated, that the persons who had acted as Trustees
“of the said School ‘having found encouragement in
“the said undertaking, and designing to enlarge the
“said Charity, did, in the year 1701, take into their
“care several other poor boys and girls of the said
“parish, and provide them, with the other poor
“children of the said School with clothing, meat,
“drink, washing, lodging, and other necessaries,’ this
“practice of the Trustees of 1701 has continued unin-
“terrupted, as the Governors believe down to the

“present day. With reference to their duty in this respect, they beg leave to call attention to the language in the clause of their Charter, vesting the property of the Hospital in their predecessors and themselves ‘for the better support and maintenance of such poor children of the said parish of Saint Margaret [now the united parishes of Saint Margaret and St. John], Westminster.’ Such being the nature of their trust, the Governors feel it to be their duty to maintain their free boarding school for a hundred children, that being the number of children educated and maintained by them and their predecessors for many generations, but it will be observed that in the alternative Scheme, the Governors have made great concessions to the Commissioners:

“1. The alternative Scheme converts the present mixed school, into a boarding school, for girls only.

“2. It establishes a day school for girls, in connection with the boarding school, to whatever extent the funds of the Hospital, after providing for the maintenance of the boarding school, will permit; and it is hoped that the funds will shortly permit the establishment of a day school capable of receiving not less than two hundred girls.

“3. It establishes exhibitions by which one half of the girls received into the boarding school will obtain admission by competitive examination.

“4. It gives twenty-five of the remaining places in the boarding school to orphans. That this regu-

“ lation is in substantial accordance with the practice
“ of the Governors, is manifested by the fact, that in
“ the list of children in the Hospital furnished to the
“ Endowed Schools Commissioners in 1870, out of
“ ninety-five children then in the Hospital, twenty-
“ five were found to have lost their fathers.

“ 5. Of the remaining twenty-five places in the
“ boarding school, ten are reserved for some years to
“ come, for the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, by
“ a covenant contained in their lease to the Govern-
“ ors.

“ After the expiration of that lease, the twenty-five
“ places left, to be filled up by the new Governing
“ Body, will yield but a very small number of annual
“ vacancies, and surely such a body may be trusted
“ to decide how they will fill up those vacancies,
“ particularly, as in the alternative scheme, there is
“ nothing to prevent them from nominating to those
“ vacancies, or to any of them, girls who have been
“ successful in any species of competition, which the
“ then Governors may find in existence, or may think
“ fit to establish.

“ 6. Those provisions of the Commissioners’
“ Scheme which relate to the proceedings of the
“ Governing Body, and the management of the Trust
“ property, and of the Schools, and may be described
“ shortly as the machinery of the Scheme, have been
“ adopted, so far as they appeared applicable, to the
“ alternative Scheme with a few alterations.

“ But the conversion of the present free boarding

“school for boys and girls, into a like free boarding school for girls only, is, no doubt, the principal feature of the alternative Scheme.”

The letter proceeds,

“Upon the whole, the Governors are convinced that the continued application of so much of the endowments of the Grey Coat Hospital as may be necessary for the purpose, to the maintenance of such a free boarding school for girls as their Scheme establishes, coupled with the establishment of a day school, to such an extent as the residue of such endowments will allow, is such a use of these funds as the donors, if living would approve, and will be a great and lasting advantage to the class of children intended to be benefited by these donors ; and with respect to the application of so much of the endowments as may be necessary, for the maintenance of the free boarding school for girls, the Governors submit, that the law leaves the question, whether the funds should be so applied to the discretion of the existing Governing Body. The Governors make no apology for quoting the whole clause, especially as in a letter from Mr. Roby, dated the 2nd of March, 1872, he exhibits what appears to them an entire misapprehension of the effects of this clause.

“Section XXIX: ‘For the purposes of this Act, endowments attached to any School, for the payment of apprenticeship fees, or for the advancement in life, or for the maintenance, or clothing, or other-

“ wise for the benefit of children educated at such “ School, shall be deemed to be educational endow- “ ments: Provided, that nothing be construed to pre- “ vent a Scheme, relating to any such endowment, “ from providing if the Governing Body so desire, for “ the continued application of such endowment to the “ same purposes.”

“ The first part of this clause declares, that for the “ purposes of this Act, the endowments therein men- “ tioned shall be deemed to be educational endow- “ ments, and thus makes them proper subjects for “ Schemes under the Act. But, it does so under a “ condition, viz., that nothing should be construed to “ prevent a Scheme relating to any such endowment “ from providing, if the Governing Body so desire, “ for the continued application of such endowments “ for the same purposes.”

On April 23rd, 1872, the Board received the following Report from the Secretary:

ENDOWED SCHOOLS ACT.

“ I beg to report, that on the 5th of April instant, I received a letter from the Committee of Council on Education, stating that Mr. Forster would be glad to receive a Deputation of the Governors, whereupon I immediately summoned the Gentlemen already nominated, to meet at my Office, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday, the 9th of April, one o'clock being the time fixed for the Conference. Mr. Talbot, M.P., and three other

gentlemen attended. The Deputation was received by the Lord President and Mr. Forster, and was introduced by Mr. Talbot.

“ The Governors stated their objections very fully, especially, pointing out that maintenance while at School, and apprenticing on leaving, were directly enjoined by the Charter.

“ Lord Ripon thanked the Deputation for their attendance, and stated, that the points raised by the Governors should have their serious attention, and, that it might probably be necessary to have a further interview.

“ When the Secretary’s report had been read, Mr. J. G. Talbot stated, that the following terms of settlement had been suggested to him by the Lord President :

“ 1. That the appointment of the Lady Governor should rest with the new Governing Body.

“ 2. That the removal of the School into the country should also rest with the New Governors.

“ 3. That the number of free exhibitions, in the boarding school, shall be sixty at least, such free exhibitions to include clothing, as well as maintenance and education.”

On 27th April, 1872, Mr. Talbot reported that he had received a letter from Lord Ripon, accepting these terms.

This practically brought negotiations to an end, and in July, 1872, the Board was summoned to consider the course to be pursued by the Governors.

The Secretary laid on the table copies of the Scheme of the Commissioners, which had been laid before the Houses of Parliament, and stated that he had ascertained, at the Privy Council Office, that no formal judgment would be pronounced upon the Governors' appeal.

It was resolved unanimously, that having regard to the terms of the arrangement come to with the Lord President of the Committee of Council on Education, the Governors feel precluded from petitioning either House of Parliament to present an address to the Queen, praying Her Majesty to withhold Her consent from the Scheme.

This practically ended the existence of the Old Corporation.

It made the Charter obsolete ; it remains a beautiful specimen of penmanship, an interesting and valued relic, and nothing more—"The old order changeth, yielding place to new."

When the struggle was over, the Governors seem to have accepted the Revised Scheme, and to have cordially done their best to carry out the Commissioners' intentions. The great points which they had gained were first, the limitation of the free places in each School to Poor Children, two-thirds of the free places in the Day School being assigned to Scholars from the Elementary Schools of the old parishes of St. Margaret and St. John. This part of the Scheme was altered in 1901 by the Charity Commissioners, the Governors being now allowed to accept free

children from the Elementary Schools of the whole City of Westminster, as at present constituted. This new regulation came into force January, 1902. The remaining third of the free places in the Day School are assigned to children, who by reason of orphanage, or other adversity, are in the opinion of the Governors fit objects of bounty. These cases are considered individually by the Governors, and decided solely upon their merits. The constitution of the Governing Body as finally accepted is as follows:—

The Dean of Westminster, and the Members of Parliament for the City are ex-officio Governors; one member is nominated by the Dean and Chapter; the Beneficed Clergy of Westminster elect two out of their own number; two Members are nominated by the Governing Body of Westminster School, and three by the Westminster Members of the London School Board.

In recent times, further nominated Governors have been added, as the representatives of the London County Council and of the Technical Education Board of that Council. There are ten co-opted members, not less than five of whom must be ladies. Having in mind the great objection that the Governors had to the presence of ladies on the Board, it is worth noting, that for many years past the minimum number of ladies has been exceeded.



FIGURE OF A GREY COAT BOY AND GIRL.

CARVED BY AN "OLD GREY" FOR THE SCHOOL.

CHAPTER XI.

The Newly-Constituted School, 1873—1893.

THE newly-constituted Governing Body met in March, 1873, and undertook to carry out the Scheme of the Endowed Schools Commission. One of the first duties which fell to them was to arrange for the boys, who were all to be sent away. Some were received at Emanuel School, which was then in James Street, Westminster, Emanuel Girls taking their places in the Grey Coat Hospital; others went to Ashford, to the Welsh School, which, like the Grey Coat Hospital, is now given up solely to Girls.

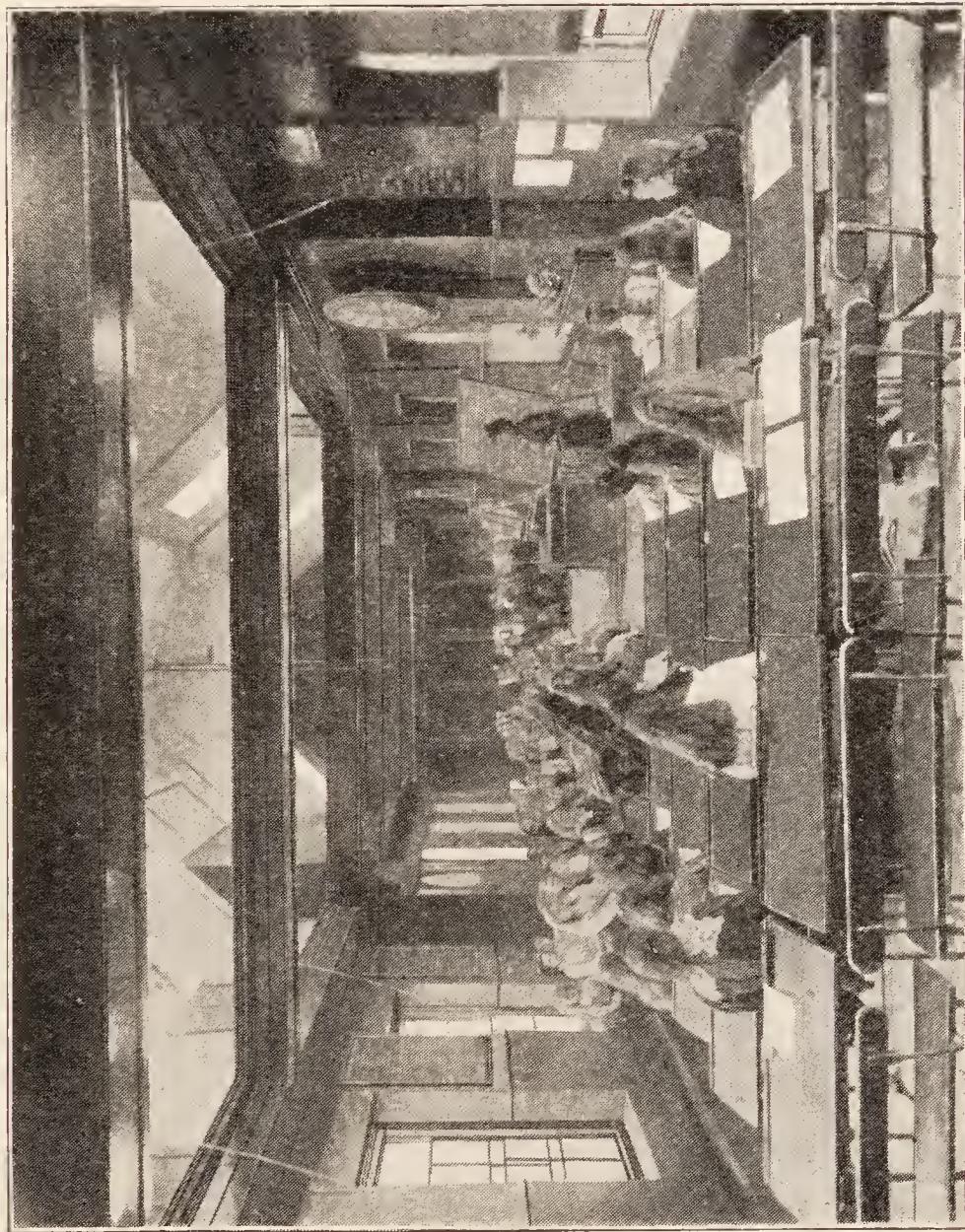
In May, 1874, the Boys all left the Hospital, but the Master remained in possession until the beginning of August. Many plans were discussed, and the arrangement and methods of other schools were considered, especially those of the Trades Maidens' School, in Edinburgh, and various estimates of expenses were drawn up. The School was to contain 300 girls. It was thought that two Assistant Mistresses, non-resident, at £75 a-year each, and five Pupil Teachers at £150 a-year among them, would amply staff the School.

Early in May, a Head Mistress was advertised for.

She was, temporarily, to take charge of the Foundationers, but her main work was to be the establishment of the Day School. The appointment was made on the 3rd of June, and at the end of July the Head Mistress came into residence. It is difficult for those who know the School as it is now, to imagine the old condition of things. To begin with, the buildings have been very greatly altered. In 1874, the gate, now nearly always open, was kept locked. One of the children was appointed every day as portress or "Gate-girl." She unlocked the gate, entered the name, business, etc., of the one admitted, adding the exact time of calling, and of leaving, and noting, if any goods were brought to, or taken from the School.

On gaining admission to the fore-court, the visitors had a choice of three doors by which to enter the building. The west-door led to the girls' wing, that in the centre to the dining-room, common to the officials in both Schools; the east-door to the boys' side of the building, and to the Board Room. The ground-floor contained, the kitchen, scullery, wash-house, mangle-room, and the Girls' lavatory on the west side, the Boys' lavatory, Boys' infirmary and Nurse's room on the east, and under the Board Room and Hall the dining-room already mentioned, the pantry, the Girls' schoolroom and the Boys' school; and nothing more.

On the first floor, were the Hall, the Board Room, and the Girls' wardrobe room, stretching the whole length of the old building. The Matron's room



THE HALL.

GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

(which was a bed-sitting room), and that of the Master, looking from opposite sides on to the fore-court. The original building, to which the children were brought in 1701, was built with its ground plan in the form of a capital **E** after the Elizabethan fashion. Early in the Eighteenth century, the Boys' Infirmary, and the two stories over it, were added. Towards the end of that century, servants' quarters were built at the west of the **E**, and in 1862 the further addition of a Girls' Ward (now class-rooms 7 and 8) was made. Over the Boys' Infirmary, to the east of the Master's sitting-room, were his bedroom and the Boys' wardrobe room. Over these was a small dormitory, known as the 18 ward, because 18 boys slept in it. In the attic over the Master's sitting-room, the Usher slept, and in the corresponding attic in the west, the Matron's assistant.

On the second floor the whole length of the **E** was one long Dormitory, the 49 ward. This ward was so low that the boys could easily touch the ceiling.

The Servants' quarters which were reached by a small separate staircase, contained two very small bedrooms, a large ironing room, and the Girls' Infirmary, in which as a rule four servants slept. Where the Gymnasium now stands, there was a drying ground, in one corner of which was a dust heap, which was cleared away very rarely, and was often considerably larger than the Servants' bedroom. The Girls' Infirmary windows opened immediately over the dust heap.

A quaint three-roomed cottage as old, or older than the main Hospital building, was joined to it, when the Boy's Infirmary was built. The last Head Master had been allowed to have his two sons living with him, and for their convenience a door had been made into the cottage from the boys' wardrobe room. This became the Head Mistress' bedroom. The Matron's room was assigned to her Assistant Mistress, and the attic room over it, to two Student Mistresses. The Usher's bedroom was occupied by the Head Mistress' housemaid. Such was the house. There was no School furniture, except a few inconvenient desks which were in the Boys' School. The girls had only long tables and forms ; black-boards, easels, and maps were unknown to them. The Hall (then only the height of the Board Room) had in it dining tables, the children having all their meals there, the boys in the East-end, the girls in the West. There were two pulpits, one in the place which the organ now fills, the other opposite to it. The Organ was at the end of the Hall furthest from the Board Room. The Hall was sometimes called "The Chapel," because Service was read there every Sunday evening by the Head Master ; the Captain of the School, who occupied the smaller pulpit, reading the lessons. After Service the children were catechized, Governors, and sometimes the children's parents, being present.

Before the Day School was opened the pulpits were taken down, and desks (which are still in the Hall) were bought.

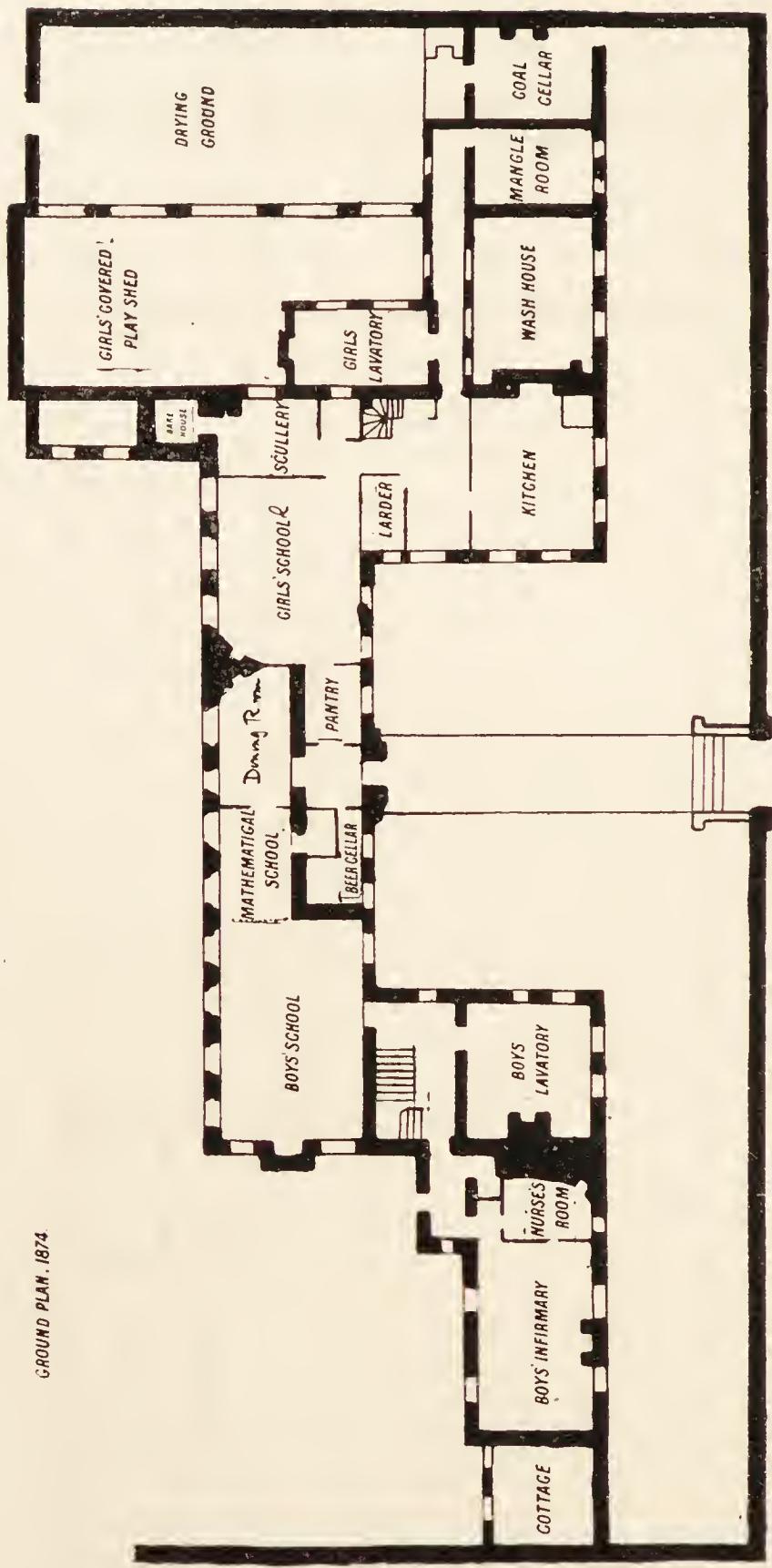
Early in August, the Girls on the Foundation came back from their holidays. The children were dressed in the old costume, which was as picturesque as it was unhealthy. The Grey cloth used for their gowns was heavy, and very costly. The bodices were made thick, with pleats of stuff, corresponding, as far as possible, with the pleats in the skirt, but in front, where the throat and chest needed protection, there was either no covering at all, or only a white piqué stomacher, made bright by a blue silk cord, with which the bodice was laced, across it. The under garments of the children (home-made stays and black serge petticoats) descended from child to child, unwashed, until they were worn out. The children were known, not by name, but by number; there was no provision of any sort for their pleasure, no playthings, no story books. Their diet was insufficient, and so monotonous that they did not know how to endure it. For breakfast, at eight o'clock, they had cold milk and water, and a large roll cut through and very sparsely buttered. They dined at 12.30. On Sundays they had roast beef and boiled rice, on Monday broth, on Tuesday cold meat, from which the broth had been made, and greens, on Wednesday roast shoulders of mutton and potatoes, on Thursday boiled brisket of beef (three-quarters fat) and carrots or parsnips, on Friday, again shoulders of mutton and potatoes, and on Saturday a coarse baked pudding made of flour, ends of bread left by the officials and servants, suet and a very few raisins. At six o'clock they had supper;

milk and water, and bread, with cheese, treacle or butter. The sufferings of the children from hunger would have horrified the Governors could they have realized the truth. Both boys and girls have often since related how thankful they were for any opportunity of stealing even raw parsnips and parings of bacon to eat. The contrast between the food provided for those in the dining room and kitchen, who were engaged to take care of the children, and that given to the children themselves, was as disgraceful as it was surprising. The impression given to everyone was that anything was good enough for the Foundationers, nothing too good for those who should have cherished them.

One of the greatest difficulties encountered by the Head Mistress was due to the retention of servants who had accepted the old *régime* as natural and right. The surprise of the cook, a tall, strong woman of five-and-twenty, when she was told she was to lift her saucepans and kettles herself, instead of putting little girls to do it for her, was very great; but when she was told that food cooked in such a way as not to be fit for the Mistress should not be sent in for the children, she could not believe it was seriously meant.

On the day of the first Board Meeting after the return to school of the Foundationers, the Head Mistress was asked by one of the maids the following startling question, "Please, M'm, shall the Governors' Counterpanes be put on?" It proved, on enquiry, that although the school bedding was in a very dirty condition, all was made to look right on

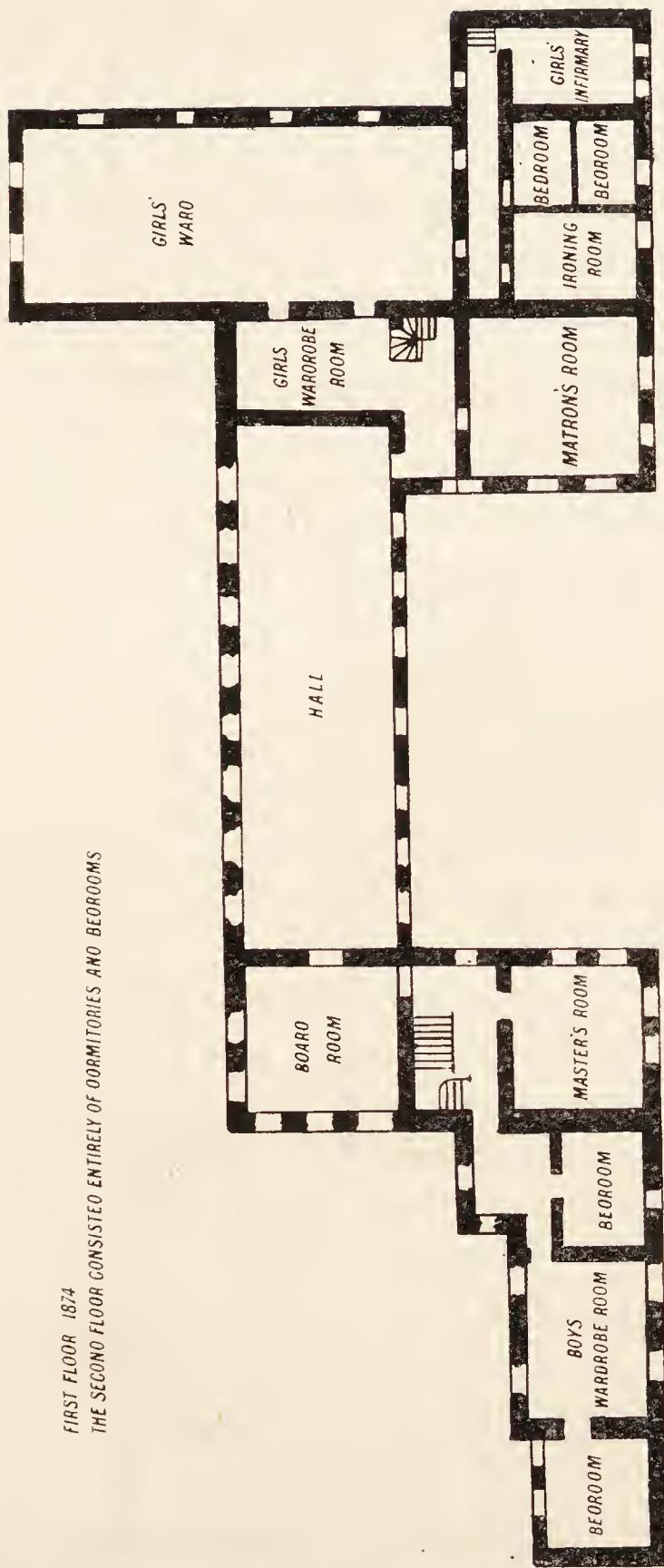
GROUND PLAN. 1874.



GROUND PLAN OF HOSPITAL

1874.

FIRST FLOOR 1874
THE SECOND FLOOR CONSISTED ENTIRELY OF DORMITORIES AND BEDROOMS



PLAN OF FIRST FLOOR.

1874.

Board Days, by covering the beds with spotless white counterpanes, under which the children never slept, and which were known as "the Governors' Counterpanes." How the children were expected under such conditions to grow up truthful and honest it is difficult to see. About the same time that the "counterpane" question was discussed, the laundry woman gave notice. Her grievance was that an order had been given for the children's petticoats and stays to be washed. "I've been here a matter of seven years, m'm, and it hain't ever been done, m'm, and I'd sooner go nor wash 'em." Nevertheless they were washed, and she did not leave.

There had been at various times so much dishonesty in the School that the Governors had given orders that nothing should be thrown away, nor given away from the Hospital. The result was that there were cupboards filled with broken china, old copy books, refuse of all sorts—including quantities of worn-out boots. These hoards were all turned out. The unexpected result of vigorous cleaning was an outbreak of mild enteric fever, which affected several of the girls. The medical supervision of the School was at that time entrusted to a kindly old gentleman, whose method of inspection was curiously simple. His practice was to visit the Hospital every Saturday morning. The girls were drawn up in two lines, facing each other. The Doctor walked silently down between the rows, and every girl in turn, as he passed her, put out her tongue, no questions were asked, and

he then entered in a log book, "I have this day visited the Hospital. All well." This arrangement soon came to an end.

A few months before the change was made in the School, Mrs. Nassau Senior published as a Blue Book the Report she drew up for the Local Government Board, as to the Workhouse Schools for Girls, and the after life of the girls sent out from these schools. The Report came as a shock to the conscience of the nation, and great efforts were immediately made for the improvement of these Schools. There was no evil complained of, and exposed by Mrs. Nassau Senior, which was not to be found in the Grey Coat Hospital at that time. The Governors did not know anything of the internal condition of what they honestly believed to be an excellent Institution. A great debt of gratitude was owed by the children to Mr. Dudley Smith, the Chairman of the new Governing Body, for his willingness, indeed his eagerness, to reform the old abuses. He recognised the right of every child to be happy, and did all in his power, often in the face of opposition, to see that proper food and clothing should be provided for them, and that their lives should be brightened by any pleasure he could give them. After all these years, the old House Girls, as they were called, speak of him with deep gratitude. The surprise of the children at having ordinary consideration and kindness shown them, came to the Head Mistress with a pathetic shock which she cannot forget.

The Day School was opened on September 15th, 1874. On the previous Sunday, the prayers of the congregation had been asked for the School, in the neighbouring Churches, "That it may please God to give to the children the spirit of Reverence and Obedience, and to those set over them Wisdom and Holy Fear"; such was the wording of the request as sent to the clergy in 1874. In 1894, when Queen Anne's School at Caversham was opened, the same words were again used.

The School opened with 33 House Girls, 11 Free Scholars from the neighbouring Elementary Schools, and 17 paying girls. On the Sunday after the opening, one of the Foundationers developed scarlet fever. There was no fever hospital to send her to, so a nurse was engaged, and she and the child were isolated in the 18 ward. All possible care was taken, and no further case occurred.

By the end of October, the School numbers had risen to 92. At Christmas, the Governors (probably by way of making the change in the School better known) had a Prize-giving. Of the girls who then received prizes, no less than three afterwards worked on the School staff. The children of four of those first prize-winners have in recent times been Scholars in the old School.

Dean Stanley gave a charming address to the girls, before giving away the prizes, mainly on the associations of Chaucer and Milton with Westminster.

Early in 1875, the Governors learnt that they had,

unconsciously, disobeyed the Scheme, in assigning to the Head Mistress of the Day School, the charge of the boarders, they were, therefore, obliged to make arrangements for the house girls in other schools, or to give the parents of these girls maintenance allowances in place of board and clothing, in which case the girls became day scholars. This came into effect in July, 1875, when the Boarding or Hospital School gave place entirely to the Day School.

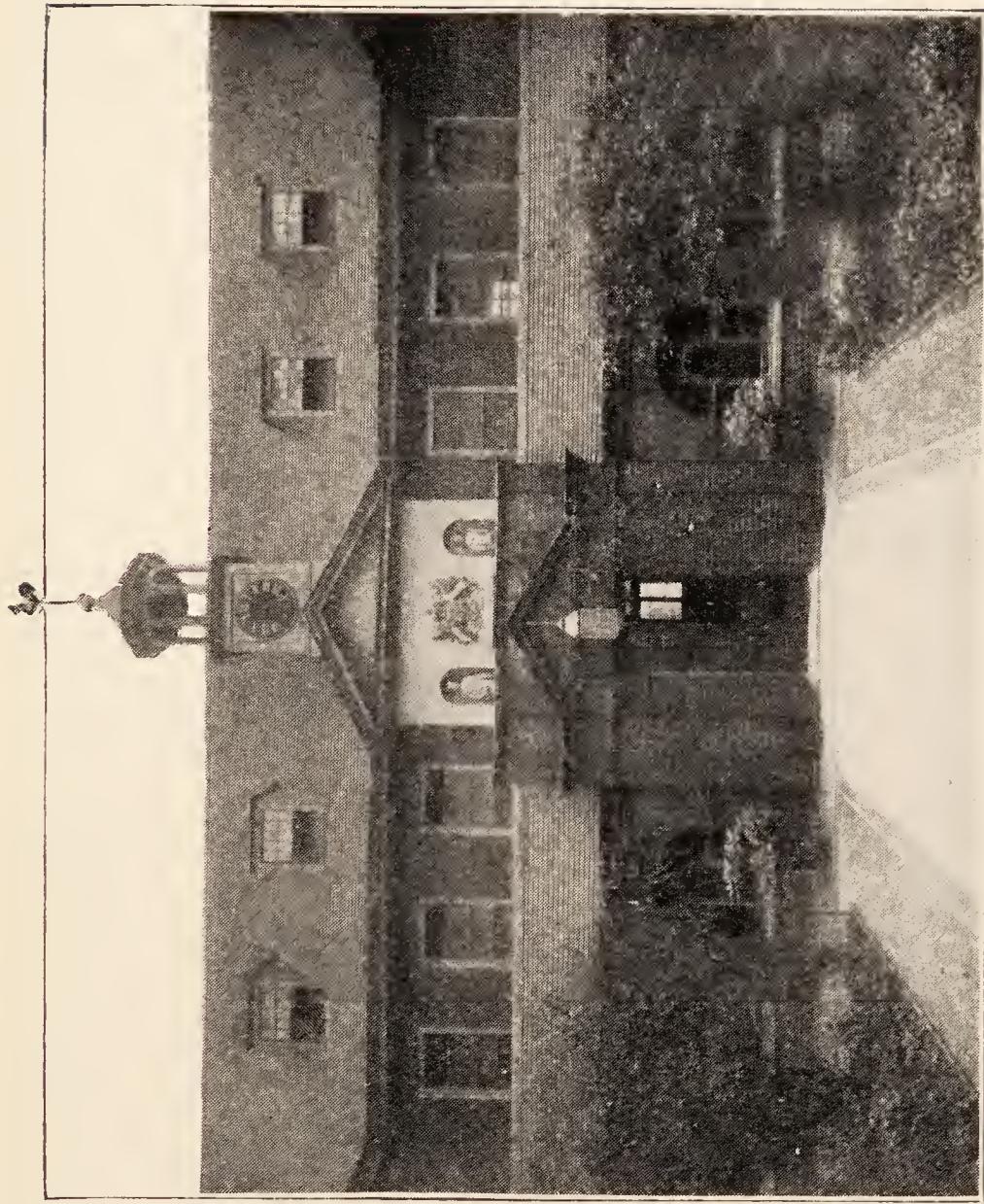
In December, 1875, the first Grey Coat Girl passed the Cambridge Local Examination, and in the following year the School was placed under the Cambridge Syndicate, so far as the examination of the children was concerned.

The Scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners fixed the age limit for Scholars at fifteen. Early in 1876, encouraged by a memorial signed by the parents of 75 per cent. of the Girls, the Governors asked for permission to extend the age to sixteen. This the Commissioners refused, granting at the same time more than the Governors had proposed: "that on the recommendation of the Head Mistress, the Governors might retain girls beyond the age of fifteen," setting no limit.

The number of children grew slowly. In 1877 there were 158, in 1878 they had increased to 207, in 1880 there were 318. Improvements and additions came by degrees. In 1877 the School Library was started, the Governors making a grant of £20 for the initial expenses. Swings and Giant Strides were provided

in the playgrounds in the same year. In 1878, a new large Class-room was made, by enclosing a covered play-shed, abutting on the Old Boys' Schoolroom. In 1880, other useful work was carried out; the old ceiling was removed from the Hall, the beams being made slightly by re-casing. This added very considerably to the height of the Hall, which was at the same time lengthened, the partition between it and the Old Girls' Wardrobe-room (which the Mistresses had used as their dressing-room) being taken down, and the added space being fitted up as a gallery. The old Dining-room in the centre of the building, on the ground floor, was arranged as the Mistresses' Common Room, and the Corridor in front of the House was built. This corridor spoils the outline of the **E** shaped house, and also prevents a good view being had of the figures of the Grey Coat Boy and Girl, but it adds too much to the comfort of the house for any one to regret its erection. In 1881, further changes took place, the old kitchen becoming a class-room, and the boys' lavatory being made into a kitchen for the Head Mistress. In 1882 the Gymnasium was built, over what had formerly been the drying ground, and in 1895 the old Servants' rooms at the west-end of the School were pulled down, and were replaced by four new class-rooms, one of which is fitted up for practical Science work. Three Music-rooms, an Oratory for the Mistresses, and various domestic offices were added at the same time.

The alterations in the building were necessary



THE FRONT OF THE GREY-COAT HOSPITAL.

SHEWING NEW CORRIDOR.

because of the increase, both in the numbers of children, and in the standard of requirements. The School was, during those years, slowly growing in efficiency. Every year a larger number of girls entered for outside examinations. In 1879 some girls went up for the examination in Housekeeping and Thrift of the Society of Arts, and one of them gained the Prince Consort's Prize of £5, for being the best candidate in the subject. In the same year College of Preceptors' Certificates were first taken. By the year 1881, the School had become strong enough to send up its two Upper Forms *en bloc* for either the Cambridge Local Examination or that of the College of Preceptors, a practice now extended to the whole of the Upper School. Since 1887, the Grey Coat Hospital has always been a centre for the Cambridge Local Examinations. Preparation for the London University Matriculation soon followed, the first girl passing in 1891.

In 1887, the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital, and of the United Westminster Schools, took successful steps to regain the Rampayne Estate. Mr. Charles Rampayne, early in the eighteenth century, left an estate to the Vestry of St. Margaret's, the income of which was to be spent in apprenticing Westminster children. The Will required that before spending any of the income, the parish officers were to ascertain if there were Grey Coat Scholars ready to use it, failing the Grey Coats, they were to ask if any Green Coats (now incorporated in the United

Westminster Schools) wanted it; if neither School had any eligible candidate, the Vestry might, under the will, assign the money to any boy they approved, provided his father had a legal settlement in St. Margaret's Parish. The reconstituted Governing Bodies had not realized the right of the Schools to this estate, and the Vestry had taken it for granted, that they were free to spend the money, as they thought best. The matter was referred to the Charity Commissioners, who drew up a Scheme for the management of the Rampayne Fund, in which the Grey Coat School is interested, and for another Apprentice Fund known as Cutler's Charity. Under these schemes £30 is given every year to be spent on apprenticing, or in some other way giving technical training to Grey Coat Foundationers, who live in the old parish of St. Margaret.

In 1887, the Governors drew up a Thrift Scheme for the benefit of the Staff. In doing this, they were pioneers, and will be gratefully remembered, not only in their own School but in others. A few Governing Bodies, notably the Council of the Girls' Public Day School Company, and the Council of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, had offered to supplement the voluntary savings of their respective staffs, but the Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital were the first to make saving compulsory. The plan they adopted is briefly this. The Mistresses are bound to lay by annually a sum varying from £5 to £20 in the Post Office Savings Bank, the Governors adding a Bonus every year, equal

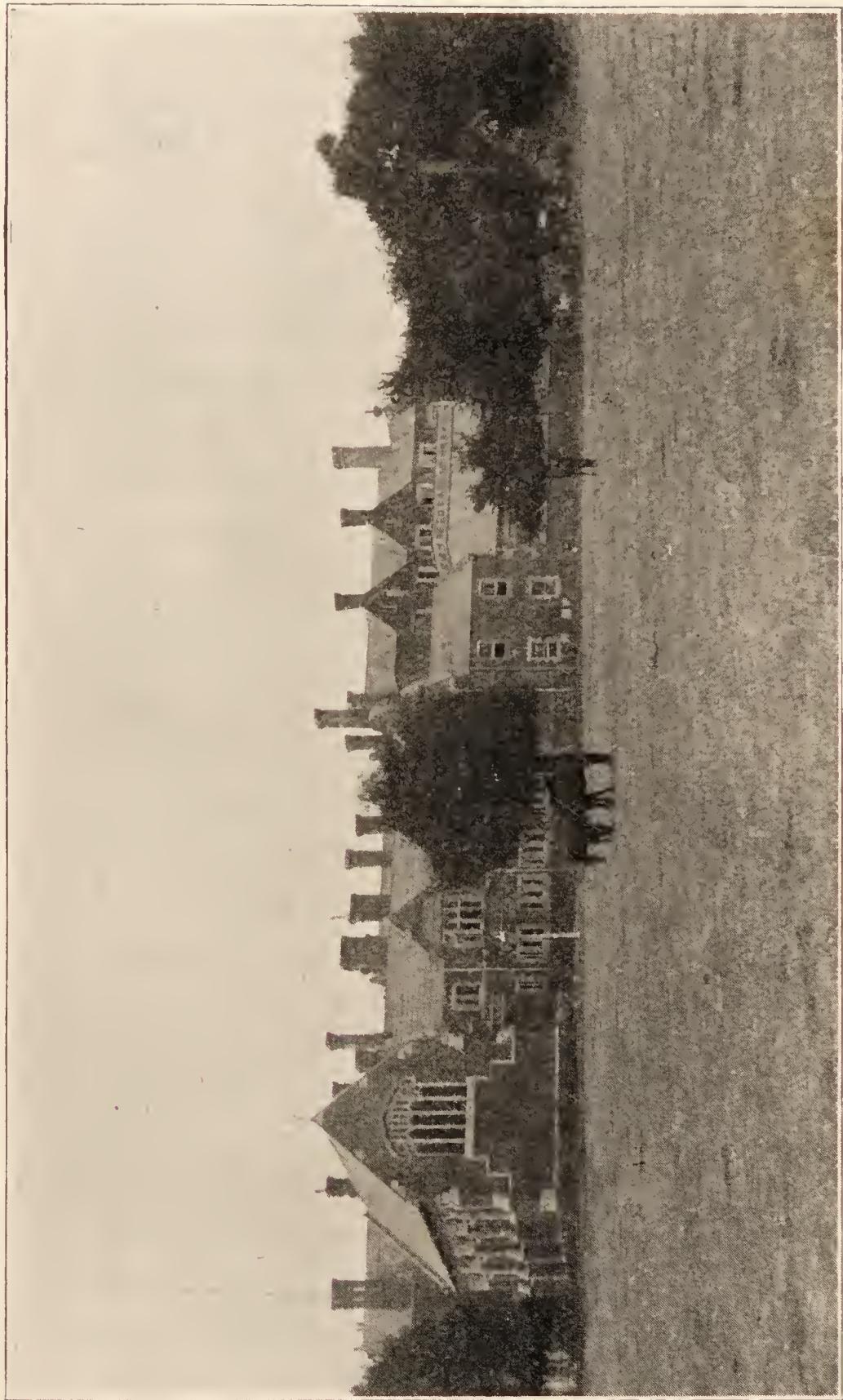
to one third of the money saved during the year. This has to accumulate until a large enough sum has been saved to be worth investing. Investments are strictly limited to such securities as are in the Trustees' list, approved by the Court of Chancery, as sufficiently safe to be used by Guardians for the money of their wards. Each mistress receives her own dividends, and pays them in, as she receives them, to her Post Office account.

In 1891, permission was given to the Governors to open a Kindergarten Class, there being no satisfactory School near the Hospital for children under seven. In the same year, the School hours were changed. Instead of working from 9.30 to 12.30, and from 1.45 to 3.45, the long morning of the High Schools was tried, with only voluntary work (preparation or special subjects) in the afternoon. This plan works well, when all the pupils live fairly near the School, but with the large proportion of children from a distance, which is found in the Grey Coat Hospital, it is not satisfactory. Many scholars were unable to be at School in time for Prayers at nine, and most of the little girls were too tired by the end of the morning to be able to learn anything properly. In 1892, a compromise was made, which has worked very well ever since. Morning School is from 9.30 to 1, and Afternoon School from 2.15 to 4.15, except on Wednesdays, when there is no afternoon work, and the morning lessons end at 12.30. This arrangement has made it easy for the Upper School to have organ-

ised games on Wednesday afternoons, hockey and cricket being in their own way as useful as many school subjects. It is the kindly practice of the Governors to provide tea, free of cost for "the games' girls," on Wednesday afternoons.

In 1892, the Governors of Christ's Hospital offered for the first time, twenty free places in their Girls' School, at Hertford, to be awarded by competitive examination to Girls who had been, for not less than two years, in any of the Endowed schools of the Kingdom. Eight out of the twenty Scholarships were gained by "Greys."

In 1893, when the reconstituted Governing Body had existed for twenty years, they had a well-established Day School under them, but the second half of the charge which they had undertaken, the establishment of a Boarding School, was still unaccomplished. When the Board attained its majority, the necessary steps for fully carrying out the Trust were being taken.



QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL, CAVERSHAM.

SOUTH-EAST VIEW.

CHAPTER XII.

1894—1902.

THE Scheme required the Governors to establish in the neighbourhood of London, a Boarding School in which girls paying fees sufficiently high to cover their expenses were to be received, and with them a very large proportion of children, who had spent at least three years in one of the Elementary Schools of Westminster. The Foundation is the heritage of the children of the poorer ratepayers of the city. The Free Scholars have therefore a right, which no Governor would allow to be challenged ; at the same time it was clearly very difficult to make arrangements, suitable and wise, for both the richer paying children, and their poorer companions. A further, and far graver, difficulty was found in the unhappy fact, that many clever children may be found, in City Elementary Schools, whose home conditions have not been such as to make them desirable associates for those to whom careful home training have given a different tone, and a higher ideal of life and conduct. This difficulty, which is a very grave one, was met by a resolution of the Governors, that all the Foundationers from the Westminster Schools should, in the first place, attend

the Day School, and that none should pass into the Boarding School, when founded, who had not first gained the approval of the Head Mistress of the Day School, in regard to both work and conduct.

In 1893, when the Governors had decided to begin the second School, Amersham Hall, Caversham, was for sale. It had been a well known boarding School for boys, highly esteemed among Nonconformists. The Governors resolved to buy it, and the purchase was completed early in 1894, considerable alterations being promptly ordered. Situated about a mile from Reading Station, on rising ground, and surrounded by its own garden and fields, it is an ideal place for its purpose.

Among other points which had to be settled was that of a name. To those connected with the old School, no name would seem worthy to replace that of "The Grey Coat Hospital," but at Caversham the old Foundation was to begin afresh. As "Grey Coats" would never be worn there, the very reason of the name would be wanting. The Governors therefore decided to fall back upon the true title of the Westminster School, "The Royal Foundation of Queen Anne," a name which had been practically forgotten, the Grey Coats of generations of children making more impression, on those who saw and wore them, than was made by the Charter and its Royal Giver.

The School was opened on May 16th, 1894, the Wednesday in Whitsun week. The Sixth Form and several of the staff from the old School were present



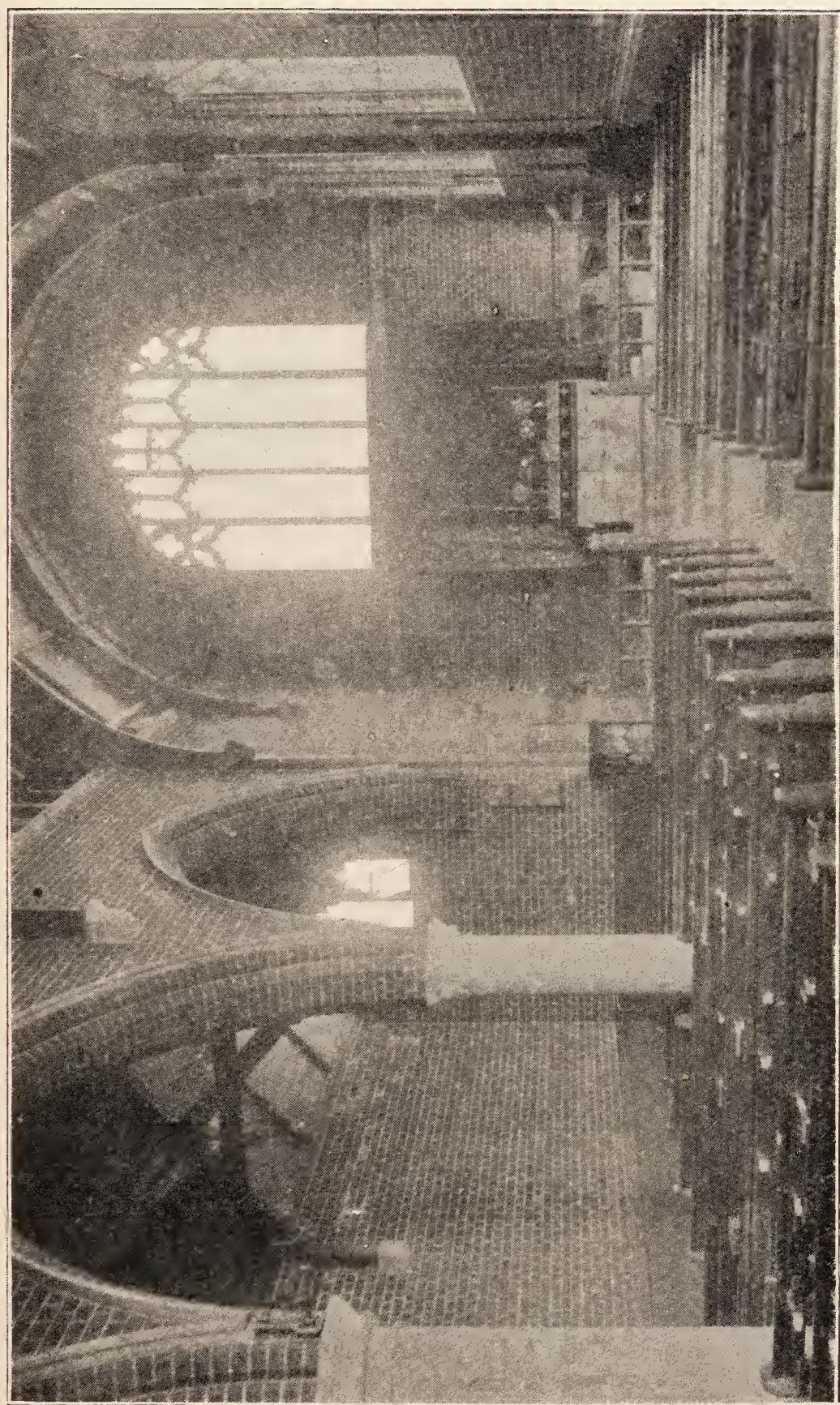
QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL.

SOUTH-WEST APPROACH.

at the Dedication Service, which was read by Bishop Stubbs of Oxford, in whose Diocese the new School is situated. The delight of the Westminster children and their parents when they saw the home in which the School was installed was great ; they gladly recalled the words of the closing Collect which the Bishop used, describing it as “ a new Home in a Fair Place.”

Queen Anne’s School opened with 39 girls, and the numbers now, with increased accommodation, are about 120, a number which before long will, it is expected, rise to 150. The garden, the playing fields, (in which such happy hockey teams practise,) the large swimming bath, the fine gymnasium, are all sources of endless pleasure to the girls, who gain so much, physically and morally, from their good surroundings. Play and work, work and play, good as both are, would not suffice to make the School what it is to the girls unless, added to them, was all that “ School Chapel ” represents. It was soon clear that if the Grey Coat Foundation at Caversham was to be complete, a Chapel must be added. Plans were drawn by Sir Arthur Blomfield, and approved by the Governors, and on May 25th, 1898, when the old School was keeping its Bi-centenary, and the new its fourth Birthday, the Foundation Stone was laid by Mr. George Andrew Spottiswoode.

In the Old School there was a great desire to commemorate thankfully all the Goodness of GOD to the Hospital during the two hundred years of its exist-



QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL.

INTERIOR OF CHAPEL.

tence, and no more fitting Thank Offering could be thought of, than that those who gratefully loved the Grey Coat Hospital should join together in providing the Altar Vessels for the New Chapel. It was a real joy to "The Old Greys" that they were allowed to do this. Another link between the "Old School and the New" may be found in the Lectern Bible used at Queen Anne's School, which is bound in oak panels made from an old beam which was found to be unsafe, when the hall ceiling in Westminster was removed. The Chapel was dedicated by Bishop Stubbs on January 26th, 1899. Those who were present at the Service came away with thankful hearts, feeling more than ever assured that "the name of the 'dwelling' shall be called 'The LORD is There.'"

Something remains to be said of the daily life of the Day School, and its general organization. By 9.15 every morning a crowd of children are in the Fore-Court. On cold and wet days people think it strange that they linger outside, but the reason is not far to seek : once inside the corridor, silence is the rule, while in the Courtyard talking is allowed. By 9.30 all are in their places in the Hall for Prayers. Three or four mornings in each week the Service is read by one or other of the Westminster Clergy. The Service is on strictly Prayer Book lines, a Shortened Form of Matins, the Organ, which is very sweet in tone, being a great help to the young voices. After Prayers, lessons go on till one o'clock, except for a quarter-of-an-hour for recreation, which is taken at

different times for the different parts of the school. The elder girls, if they wish it, are allowed to have gardens of their own, and in summer they spend all the leisure they can get in gardening. In the Upper Form there are also Flower Monitresses, who in play time put fresh water to the flowers which brighten their various class-rooms. By 2.15 work begins again, Drawing, Needlework, Singing, and other subjects which involve but little strain being taught in the afternoon. Every Form has one hour a week assigned to Games; in the playground a Games' Mistress is with the children, coaching them in Hockey or Cricket, according to the season.

The girls in the Upper Forms are prepared for a variety of Examinations. Last year (1901), besides taking the Preliminary, Junior and Senior Cambridge, two girls took the Oxford Senior, two the First-class in the College of Preceptors, three the King's Scholarship, and two London Matriculation. Two girls are now working for the London Intermediate Arts, and two others are having special help in preparing for Scholarships at Oxford.

The Governors assign Exhibitions, varying in value according to circumstances, to Sixth Form girls who have done well at School. These Exhibitions have been used in many cases to help students to enter Elementary Training Colleges, others have been held at St. Hugh's Hall, Oxford, at the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, at the Royal Academy of Music, at the University College, Bangor, and at Bedford College,



A GAME OF HOCKEY ON THE LARGER PLAYGROUND
OF GREY COAT HOSPITAL.

London. Other girls have had grants to enable them to study in France or Germany. Others have been helped to become teachers of Lip reading to the Deaf. So far, no competition has been insisted on, the girls having the pleasure of knowing that the help given to them has in no way prevented their School friends having equal advantages.

The various ways in which Exhibitions are used, shew, to some extent, what kinds of work have been undertaken by "Old Greys." Many are become Teachers in different types of Schools, others are Trained Nurses, two are Sisters, many are Clerks, some are in Business houses, one is a Church Missionary Worker, Head Mistress of a Mission School in Ceylon. Many of the girls are married, ruling their homes with happy prudence.

On "Honour Boards" in the Hall are written the names of those who pass any of the Higher Examinations, the names of the Kempson Girls, and of those to whom leaving Exhibitions are assigned. The girls value the honour thus given to them, but what is more coveted than anything among them, is to have the distinction of being Captain of the School. Every year a Captain is elected from among the Prefects, not by the Mistresses, but by the Girls in the Fifth and Sixth Forms. The election is by ballot, which is taken in the presence of the whole school. Those girls, who have the Grey Coat Franchise, being bidden to choose, not necessarily the most popular Prefect, but the one most keen for the honour of the School,

most willing to help her weaker companions. The girl who is chosen, immediately receives as her badge of office a silver cross, of the design associated with



QUEEN ANNE'S SCHOOL.
THE ROSARY (WEST SIDE).

the Hospital of St. Cross, near Winchester. On the cross is engraved the School Monogram and the date of her election. Similar crosses of a smaller size, and undated, are worn by all the Prefects. The letters G C H represent to the girls, not only their well-loved School, but also the School Motto, "Generous,

Courteous, and Honourable ; " a motto of which it is hoped they will always prove worthy. In the Boarding School in the same way the School Monogram, Q A S, has suggested to the girls the Motto, " Quietness and Strength." Each School has its " Old Girls' Association." In 1901, that of the Grey Coat Hospital, in order to link present and past " Greys " together, started an " Old Girls' Fund," for giving pleasure to what they call " their little Grey Sisters." By means of this fund they sent six children, who otherwise would have had no country air, to spend a happy fortnight in the New Forest.

Two gifts which have been made to the Day School deserve mention. For several years the " Old Grey Boys " met in their former Schoolroom and talked over their boyish experiences. After several meetings they resolved to give a clock, to be put in the Board Room. An " old Grey," whose name was Henry Howse, carved two figures, a " Grey Boy and Girl," to ornament the marble case in which the clock was placed. This gift from the old boys was gratefully accepted by Mr. John Thynne, on behalf of the Governors, he being at that time Chairman. The life of the Grey Coat boys had been very hard, some indeed of those placed over the School had made it unduly so, but three names were always mentioned by them with grateful affection, those of Mrs. Grove, Mr. Newlyn the last Master, and Mr. Hedges the last Usher, who is now in Holy Orders, Rector of a Parish in Yorkshire.

The other gift, which reached us in May, 1900, was nothing less than a Portrait of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, most graciously given by herself. In order to illustrate the teaching of History, a collection of engraved portraits has been made for the School, different classrooms being surrounded by portraits of famous men and women of various epochs and nationalities. It was to enrich this collection that Her Majesty was graciously pleased to send the beautiful copy of the portrait of herself, which was painted in 1885, by the Austrian artist, Baron von Angeli. The portrait was unveiled by the Dean of Westminster on Accession Day, 1900. It will be valued as a Grey Coat heirloom as long as the School lasts.

Two festivals in every year are looked forward to by the elder girls, one the half public function of the Prize-giving, the other "the Sixth Form Tea." The Prizes are usually given in the Summer Term. On three occasions members of the Royal Family have honoured the School by their presence. In 1892, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Albany, and in 1896, Her Royal Highness Princess Christian, gave away the prizes in the Westminster Town Hall. In 1898, the year of the School Bi-Centenary, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, visited the School House for the Prize Day, and this year (1902), Her Royal Highness Princess Henry of Battenberg, graciously assented to the request of the Governors to add her kindness to that of the other Royal ladies.

The Grey Coat prizes are assigned solely on the ground of the good work of each separate girl, that is to say, to all who reach a certain standard of marks. There is therefore no embittering competition.

The Summer Term brings the Prizes, but the home festival, the Sixth Form Tea, is at the end of the Autumn Term. The Sixth Form are the Hostesses, they invite the Mistresses, and past and present girls. They design their own programmes, decorate their rooms, entertain their guests, and they realize as truly as it is possible for them, to do the home feeling, the steadfastness of purpose, the Unity of Aim which the School must have as a sound corporate body. “Not a School, but a huge family,” was the description given of the hospital by one of the Cambridge examiners. A family, as well as a School, we trust it may ever be.

The Founders hoped the Hospital would produce “Loyal Subjects, useful Citizens and Solid Christians.” No better hope could be suggested, nor can this little record of the growth of their Foundation end better than with the prayer of our early well-wisher, “T.G.” “That all set over the Hospital may be committed to the unerring conduct of the Holy Spirit.” Such were the wishes and prayers of our Founders. Abundantly has GOD given the Increase, to what they sowed in Faith and Love. Their works do follow them.

Shew Thy servants Thy work, and their
children Thy glory.

And the Glorious Majesty of the Lord our
God be upon us :

Prosper Thou the work of our hands upon us,
O prosper Thou our handy work.

APPENDIX I.

THE Report of an enquiry into the Parochial Charities
of Westminster in 1815.

ST. MARGARET.

THE GREY COAT HOSPITAL IN TOTHILL FIELDS AND
RAMPAINE'S CHARITY.

Thursday, 29th October, 1818.

GEORGE ELLIS, ESQUIRE.

Are you the treasurer of the Grey Coat Hospital in
Tothill Fields, Westminster?—I am.

What is the endowment of the Hospital?—They
have considerable property both in lands and in the
funds, for the purposes of education.

By whom was it founded?—It was founded by a
charter of Queen Anne, which I have.

[The witness produces a copy of the Charter, bear-
ing date the 19th April, 5th Queen Anne].

Of what do the estates consist?—The rental of
freehold and leasehold property will show; a con-
siderable part is leasehold, held under the dean and
chapter of Westminster, and the principal farm be-
longs to Magdalen College, Oxford.

[The witness was requested to furnish a statement,
distinguishing the nature of the property, the terms
and dates of the leases, and the amount of the rents.]

What funded property have you?—We have £4,244
old South Sea annuities; £2,200 bank stock; £1,150

three per cent. consols; £4,000 three per cent. reduced; and £400 four per cent. annuities, being a legacy left within these two months; the dividends on which sums are £427 16s. 4d. Each Governor subscribes from two to five guineas per annum, according to the length of time he has been elected, and these subscriptions amounted last year to £163 16s. There are also gifts from the Tellers of the Exchequer, amounting to £20 per annum. It is ancient payment.

Are the funds entirely managed by the Trustees?—They are.

Is the number of children to be educated, limited? —I am not aware that it is; the number at the last charity sermon was 90 children, 60 boys and 30 girls, who are clothed and maintained in meat, drink, washing and lodging, and are taught to work, and also reading, writing, and arithmetic, and instructed in the principles of the Christian Religion, according to the Church of England; and they are publicly examined upon the exposition of the Church catechism or liturgy, every Sunday evening. The children are apprenticed out if they remain at school long enough. The charge of each child is about eighteen guineas per annum, including the salaries and wages of the masters, mistress, and servants, and the charges of the infirmary. There is a mathematical school in the Hospital, which was established in 1739, and a master for navigation; several of the boys have been so instructed and apprenticed to captains and others in the navy.

By whom are the children appointed?—The Governors present, in rotation; ten of the children being always put in by the dean and chapter of Westminster.

At what age are they received and discharged?—I believe they are received at seven, and are discharged at fourteen.

What was the amount of last year's expenditure?—It was as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Annual ground rents	33	14	1
Tradesmen's bills	1,613	14	6
Salaries and wages	229	13	6
Apprentice fees	54	0	0
Incidents	106	13	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,037	15	4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The receipts for the same year were:

	£	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	459	12	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Received on sundry occasions	87	16	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rents	1,457	5	0
Subscriptions of Governors, including the Tellers of the Exchequer	180	13	0
Dividends on stock	429	1	4
Benefactions	2	2	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£2,616	10	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Leaving a balance of receipt above expenditure of £578 14s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

How came the balance to be so high in the preceding year?—The return of property tax on lands, in July, 1816, was £461 10s. 4d., which accounts for the above balance.

How is the Hospital itself held?—It is held under the dean and chapter; and we shall have to pay a fine, in the present year, for a renewal. The last fine paid to Magdalen College, on the 30th December, 1815, for the renewal of Caldecot Hall lease for seven years, was £1,097 8s.

How has the present property been acquired?—I can furnish a full statement of the way in which it has been acquired, when I produce the further account of rental.

JAMES LANCASTER.

Are you Master of the Grey Coat School?—I am.

Is there a building belonging to it?—Yes; a very old one.

What is the nature of the Foundation?—For the education of children; we educate 60 boys and 30 girls, and have had the same number since 1785. The number has varied formerly; there were once 120, and afterwards 80.

What course of instruction do you give them?—The boys are prepared in my school for the mathematical master; they learn the principles of arithmetic and reading and writing.

Are the boys and girls provided with board and clothes?—Yes; they are entirely provided with food, clothing, and every necessary.

Are any taught the principles of navigation?—Those who are inclined are so taught.

Who presents the children?—They are nominated by the Governors in rotation; 55 boys and 25 girls are nominated by the Governors; five of each sex are nominated by the dean and chapter of Westminster.

Do you lodge in the building and have your board, together with coals and candles?—All these are provided.

What is your salary?—I receive £50 as master, £10 as collector of the rents and subscriptions, and £8 as singing master.

What salary has your wife?—£20, as matron.

Have you any assistant?—Yes; and he is paid £30 per annum by the Charity, and provided with board and lodging.

Has the Matron an assistant?—Yes; and she is paid a salary of ten guineas per annum, and also provided with board and lodging.

What salary has the mathematical master?—£45 per annum: the organist has ten guineas per annum; the housemaid and baker ten guineas; the cook ten guineas; the infirmary nurse eight guineas; the ward nurse eight guineas; and the laundress eight guineas. The salaries amount in the whole to £230 4s.

What is the office of the ward nurse?—She mends

the children's stockings, combs their hair, and attends to them.

Is the number of boys and girls limited?—It has been always the same in my time; almost thirty years.

Do the Governors visit the Hospital?—There are none in particular appointed for that purpose, but they attend and visit at quarterly meetings; every Sunday evening there is a public examination of the children, which is open to the public and very much frequented.

Saturday, 7th November, 1818.

MR. SIMON STEPHENSON.

Are you vestry clerk of St. Margaret's, Westminster?—I am; in which capacity the churchwardens' accounts pass through my hands, and I now attend in respect of Mr. Charles Rampaine's foundation for apprenticing children of the Grey Coat Charity.

[The witness delivered in the foundation deed, dated 11th May, 1705.]

On examining which, it appeared to be from Charles Rampaine to several trustees; reciting the foundation of the Grey Coat School, but that no provision had yet been made for apprenticing the children; after which the founder grants, etc., to the trustees, all that messuage or tenement situate in the Broadway in or near Tothill Street, near Bailey's

Yard, and also four messuages in Bailey's Yard aforesaid; and two stables and a coach-house in Bailey's Yard aforesaid; upon trust, after his decease, that the churchwardens of St. Margaret's should receive the rents and profits, and employ them in placing and binding out apprentices so many and such boys and girls, born, or so reputed, in lawful matrimony, in danger to be chargeable to the said parish of St. Margaret, to such trades and professions, and for such monies and other accommodation for the said boys and girls, as the said churchwardens for the time being and the said trustees should direct and appoint; and if sufficient boys and girls are not found in the Grey Coat Hospital, then to be taken from the Green Coat School; if there is not enough there, then they are to be taken from Palmer's Charity; if there is not sufficient there, then they are to be taken from the poor boys of St. Margaret's parish, and the fee is not to exceed £5 to each boy.

The witness proceeds :

This trust has been regularly kept up, and the property is now vested in ten trustees.

Do the premises remain in the same state in which they are described in the original deed?—They do not; they appear to have been afterwards reduced to two messuages, as appears by the recital in a deed appointing new trustees, dated 5th July, 1746.

[The witness produced a copy of that deed, and the recital appeared to be: "And whereas the said messuages or tenements, stables and coach-houses;

have for some time last past, and now are reduced to two messuages or tenements only, and are in the several occupations of John Steed, chandler, and Stephen Walker, labourer.]

The witness proceeds :

The same recital appears in subsequent deeds ; it does not appear how this reduction took place, but I suppose it was from decay, as there is now vacant ground there, which I believe was once covered. The premises now consist of a house, warehouse, and stable, and a small piece of vacant ground adjoining. I have no certain knowledge on the subject ; but I suppose that as the property was once let to a brick-layer of the name of Snow, the ground now vacant was formerly covered with buildings which fell into decay ; I believe the buildings now there and used as a granary were erected by Snow.

[The witness produced a lease from the trustees of part of the premises to John Snow, dated 30th May, 1764, for 61 years, from Lady-day, 1755, at the rent of £2.]

The witness proceeds :

We now receive for this property £20 per annum. It appears that the rent of the whole property was £22 in the year 1710, as they were then let to John Goodacre. In 1760 the premises were let at £20, which continued to the year 1764, the time of the letting to Snow. In 1767 the rent of the whole appears to have produced £27. They are all now let from year to year. Mrs. Sarah Allen now holds part,

being a house in the Broadway, the corner of Bailey's Yard, at £20 per annum. Jacobs holds another part, being the granaries, at £20 per annum. Hill holds a stable in Bailey's Yard at £2 10s. There will be occasion for considerable repair to the premises held by Mrs. Allen, to make them habitable. The churchwardens have frequently made partial repairs, without charging them to this Charity.

Do you consider the above the whole site of ground given by Mr. Rampaine?—Yes, I do.

How has the money been applied?—It has been applied for the purposes of the Charity, as it has been called for, up to the year 1812, in sums of £2, as an apprentice fee to each boy, being only children of the Grey Coat School; there have been payments of £3 formerly. From 1812 there has been no application made to the churchwardens for any part of the money in their hands, which now amounts to the sum of £259 os. 2d. As the churchwardens settle their accounts, the balance then in hand is paid over from the churchwardens to their successors. I have given notice to Mr. Ellis, the Treasurer of the Grey Coat School, that the churchwardens have monies in hand, and that they are ready to apply them for the purposes of the Charity. It seems doubtful, however, whether part, if not all, of this balance must not be applied in the unavoidable expense of repairing the premises, which must otherwise fall down for want of it.

APPENDIX II.

REPORT OF THE CHICHESTER COMMISSION OF 1851.

THE Master reported that acting under the instructions of the Treasurer, he yesterday made a return for the purposes of the census, a copy of which was presented.

The Report is as follows :

1. Name and Locality of School. 1. The Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster, of the Royal Foundation of Queen Anne.
2. Date at which the School was established. 2. 1698. In the Great Sanctuary. Removed here in 1701. Chartered 19th April, 1706.
3. Is the School held in a building legally secured in trust for purposes of education? 3. It is held on Lease of Dean and Chapter of Westminster.
4. Is the School the private establishment of the Teacher, or is the Teacher appointed by or subject to any and what Governors? 4. The Master is appointed by and subject to a President and fifty Governors.

5. If the School has any other Governors than the Teacher? Are these Governors appointed under any Trust Deed Charter or Act of Parliament?
6. With what, if any, religious denomination is the School more particularly connected?
7. Internal dimensions of each Schoolroom or Classroom.
Height, length, and width (in feet).
5. The Governors are appointed under a Charter granted by Queen Anne.
6. The Church of England.
7. Boys School: Height, 10ft. ; length, 37ft. ; width, 20ft.
Girls' School: Height, 10ft. ; length, 24ft. ; width, 20ft.
8. Number and age of the Scholars, arranged in the following Table:—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Number of Scholars.	Number of children attending on March 31st, in each of the undermentioned periods of age.								Number of Scholars belonging to the School who have previously attended some other School.
	Belonging to the School.	In actual attendance on March 31st, 1851.	Under 5 Years.	5 and under 10.	10 and under 15.	15 and under 20.	20 and upwards.	Total.	
Males ...	67	65	—	17	48	—	—	65	65
Females.	33	32	—	7	25	—	—	32	32
Total...	100	97	—	24	73	—	—	97	97

9. If the School has been established for upwards of 5 years, what has been the average number of Scholars constantly belonging to the School during the last 5 years?

How many Scholars have been admitted into the School during the same period?

How many Scholars have left the School during the same period?

9. 100, viz.: 67 boys and 33 girls. Vacancies filled up every quarter.

92, viz.: 61 boys and 31 girls.

87, viz.: 59 boys and 28 girls.

10. State how many of the Scholars are instructed in each of the following branches:—

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Reading		Writing.		Arithmetic.		English Grammar.		Geography.	
Males ...	67	67	67	67	67					
Females	33	33	33	33	33					
Total ...	100	100	100	100	100					

Number and Remuneration of Teachers.	Number of Teachers.			Annual Remuneration of Teachers.	How many of these Teachers have a house or apartments allowed them?	How many of these Teachers have undergone any preliminary examinations as to their ability?
	Males.	Females.	Total.			
General Teachers	2	2	4	£230	4	—
Teachers in particular branches	1	—	1	21	—	—
Paid Monitors ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unpaid Monitors	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Teachers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	2	5	£251	4	—

12. State the different classes of Scholars, and the amount paid by them for Tuition.

Number of Scholars of each description.

	Males.	Females	Total.
Boarders	67	33	100
Weekly Boarders	—	—	—
Day Boarders	—	—	—
Day Scholars	—	—	—
Total	67	33	100

13. Income of the School during the Year ending Dec. 31st, 1850, from the following sources :—	
Permanent Endowment.	Rents £2021
Voluntary Contributions.	Dividends ... 319
Grants from Government.	Subscriptions... 141
Rates and Assessments.	Sundries .. 16
Payments by Scholars.	
School Fees.	
Other Sources.	Total ... £2497
14. Expenses of the School during the same period.	£2212.

“ The Above is a true Return.”

“ Signature of the Informant, E. J. GROVE.”

“ Master.”

“ Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster.

APPENDIX III.

MR. DEAR'S LIBRARY.

THE books bequeathed to the School by Mr. William Dear, the Head Master who died in 1728, are so varied in character, and shew so much evidence of thoughtful study that a note respecting them ought not to be omitted.

These books fall naturally in the following groups: (1) Science and Mathematics, (2) Poetry, (3) History and Geography, (4) Classics, (5) Miscellaneous Writings, and (6) Divinity.

The books are, all of them, either in Latin or

English. Translations are found from French, Italian, Latin and "High Dutch." Grammar does not seem to have interested Mr. Dear, and is not represented in any language, and there is only one Dictionary in the Library,—Littleton's English and Latin Lexicon, dedicated to Charles II, and published in 1677. There are a few volumes which must be mentioned, because of the evidence they give of the culture of the old Head Master: among them is a "Treatise of Perspective" published in 1702. "A Compendium of Practical Musick," 1678; this "Compendium" is a curious and carefully written treatise on Harmony, and Playford's "Harmonia Sacra" with "a Thorough Bass for the Theorbo-Lute, Bass-Viol, Harpsichord or Organ, composed by the Best Masters of the Last and Present Age." This curious book of "Divine Hymns" contained four previously unpublished Anthems by Purcell. It was dedicated by Playford to Queen Anne, the Editor saying "it would have been a great Breach of Duty in me, to lay their Excellent Performance anywhere but at Your Majesty's Sacred Feet. Your Majesty was pleased to give *Mr. Purcell* Your Royal Approbation when living, and it is Humbly hop'd the Memory of him will not be unpleasing to you now He is Dead; and though the Publisher has no Merit in himself to recommend Him to Your Majesty's Presence, your Majesty will graciously receive what begs your acceptance for the Sake of those Ingenious Gentlemen that oblig'd the World with their Compositions."

An Introduction addressed “to the Reader” after touching on “the Rare Composition, in which the Lighter Sportings of Wit have been tun’d to gratify a Delicate Ear, and a Wanton Curiosity” goes on to appeal to Persons “no less Musical, though more Devout.” Divine Hymns as Playford assures them, are their most proper Entertainment, as they make the Sweetest Melowdy to a Religious Ear, and are the very Glory and Perfection of Music. The words in this Collection were penn’d by Persons Eminent both for Learning and Piety, and he who reads them will find his affections warmed, as with a coal from the Alter, and feel the breathings of Divine Love in every Harmony. Here therefore the Musical and Devout cannot want matter both to exercise their skill and lighten their devotion ; to which excellent Purposes (*sic*), that this Book may be truly Effectual is my Hearty Desire.” The Hymns do not err on the side of undue cheerfulness. One is an invitation to an “honest Sexton” to dig the Singer’s Grave, another, set to music by Purcell, begins

“ In the Black Dismal Dungeon of Despair,”

The Scientific books in the Library include Ray’s “ Works of Creation,” Whiston’s “ Astronomical Lectures,” Fontenelle’s “ Plurality of Worlds,” various books on Astronomy by Keill, Derham, and Gregory (all of whom were Fellows of the Royal Society), and the *Philosophical Transactions* from 1700—1721. In the list of Subscribers which is attached to the

“Transactions” occurs the name of “Mr. Dear, Schoolmaster, Westminster.”

In Mathematics, there are many volumes by Wallis, Leybourne, Barrow, Harris, Heýne, and others. Navigation and Surveying, the Theory of Tides, of Dialling, Mechanics, and even of Book-keeping, find their places in Mr. Dear’s collection.

His poets are Spenser, Milton, Dryden, Butler, Cowley, Prior, and Addison. The greatest treasure he left the School is a very well preserved copy of the Fourth Folio of “Mr. William Shakespeare’s Dramatick Works.” The date of this Edition is 1685. As a frontispiece; the Droeshout Portrait of Shakespeare is reproduced, and many Elegies on the Poet are prefixed to the Plays. There is also a list of the principal Actors who appeared in the Plays during the Author’s lifetime.

History seems to have appealed less to Mr. Dear than Science and Poetry. Echard’s History of Rome is the most considerable historical work, although the most curious is a contemporary History of Dr. Sach-everell’s Trial. In Geography it is a pleasure to note that the Library contains the “Geography Anatomized” of Patrick Gordon. Gordon was one of the first two Missionaries sent out “to the Plantations” by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He wrote from a Missionary point of view and dedicated his book to Archbishop Tillotson. His great desire seems to have been to induce Slave-owners to consent to their Slaves being taught and baptized. In des-

cribing various countries, even Central Africa, he never omits the headings “Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and Universities.” Other interesting geographical books are Ogilby’s “Roads of England,” Chamberlayne’s “State of Great Britain” and “A Journey thro’ England and Scotland, described in the letters of a Person of Quality.”

In Classics, Cæsar, Virgil, Ovid, Horace, Lucretius, and Juvenal have their places in the Library. A very beautiful folio edition of Ovid “translated by Mr. Dryden and other Eminent Hands” which Tonson published in 1717, has its place of honour next to the Fourth Folio Shakespeare.

Bacon’s Essays, “The Colloquies” of Erasmus, “The Spectator,” “The Tale of a Tub,” “The Battle of the Books” and Addison’s Miscellaneous Works, shew that Mr. Dear was interested in a variety of subjects, besides those he needed for his school work.

In Divinity he was evidently a sober son of the English Church. Tillotson’s Sermons, Smallridge’s Sermons, Nelson’s “Fasts and Festivals,” “The Whole Duty of Man,” Sherlock “On Death,” and Horneck’s “Crucified JESUS” have clearly been a good deal read. Bellarmine’s “Art of Dying Well,” and Fénelon’s “Christian Pilgrimage,” he admitted, but only in translations “by Eminent Divines of the English Church.” The only controversial writings are those of Leslie. One, an Anti-popery Treatise, entitled “The case stated between the Church of Rome and the Church of England”—the others

directed against the tenets of the Society of Friends. At the present time Quakers, are regarded in England with general confidence and respect, but in the Seventeenth Century they were looked upon with suspicion and abhorrence, as is shown by the title of one of Leslie's books "*The Snake in the Grass, or, SATAN transform'd into an ANGEL OF LIGHT, discovering the Deep and Unsuspected Subtlety which is Concealed under the Pretended Simplicity of many of the Principal Leaders of those People call'd QUAKERS.*"

Perhaps, to those who now teach in the Grey Coat Hospital, the most fascinating of all is the little book, "*Catechumenorum Ductor,*" from which Mr. Dear seems to have taught the children the Church Catechism. This little manual, which is dedicated to Bishop Atterbury, is described as "*An Exposition of the Church Catechism, for the Use of All Persons, and Children in general; and especially those of the Charity Schools.*" The dedication is followed by a "*Preface to the Trustees of the Charity Schools of London and Westminster,*" in which the author congratulates his readers on their pious work, and offers his little book, which he hopes will tend "*to their common advantage, and by early steps lead Christ's little ones into the Fold of their great Bishop.* And if," he adds, "*by this, any service be done to God, any Ministry to the Soul of a Child, it is hoped that God will accept it, and it is Reward enough, if by my Ministry God will bring it to pass that any Soul shall be instructed, and brought into that state of good things, that it shall rejoice for ever.*"

Much of the teaching in the little manual is very beautiful, some of it is curious : for instance in teaching the Fifth Commandment, the Catechist asks, “ Whom do you mean here by *Father and Mother*? ” The answer describes three classes of Parents, Natural, Spiritual, and Civil. The Civil Parent being “ The King and all that are set in Authority under him ! ” The question, “ Who is your neighbour ? ” has a very comprehensive answer : “ Any and every man, be he what he will, of whatsoever Country, or Calling, or Sect, or Interest.” The child is next called upon to justify this statement, which he does as follows ; “ Because the whole Race of Mankind, being all but one People by Creation, it is therefore but one Neighbourhood, and that both by *Nature* as derived from the same Stock, and by *Grace* as Partakers of the Common Redemption. There is, therefore, nothing in Distance of Place or Contrariety of Interests, no, nor in Diversity of Opinions in matters of Religion, can be any pretence to cancel or diminish the obligation of Mutual Love.”

Such, among others, are Mr. Dear’s books. For a Schoolmaster, with only £40 a year, to have gathered together the collection, seems to prove him to have been indeed a book-lover—one eager to learn, glad to teach. From all that is known of him, one cannot hesitate to say of him, as Bede says of St. Aidan, that he was a great teacher, and one “ who lived none other than he taught.”

APPENDIX IV.

“To the Patrons and Encouragers of Rowley’s new designed Patent Copper-Plate Cards.

BEFORE I give an explanation of the present *new-designed Patent Copper-Plate Cards*, it may not be amiss to say something of the ORIGIN and DESIGN of CARDS.

Amidst a variety of pastimes devised to divert the melancholy of CHARLES VI, King of FRANCE, it is generally agreed that CARDS was one; and that we owe the invention thereof to NICHOLAS PEPIN, about the close of the 14th century.

They have always consisted of small oblong leaves, commonly white on one side, and on the other painted or stained with human and other figures, answering the purposes of various games; of which there are few without evident marks of genius in the inventors, and several to which none arrive at superior excellence, without great attention and a particular turn for play.

A learned Jesuit* in treating this subject, ingeniously conjectures, that by the pastime of cards, is given a picture of peaceful life; as by the game of chess, of far higher antiquity, that of a warlike condition.

By the four suits we are to understand the four classes of men into which every kingdom is divided;

* Father Menestrier.

the NOBLES, the CLERGY, the CITIZENS, and the PEASANTRY.

The first of these is typified by the points of pikes, spears, or lances ; called by the French *piques*, by us SPADES.

The second by *coeurs*, HEARTS : thereby signifying choir-men, *gens de choeur*, or ecclesiastics ; from *choeur de l'eglise*, the choir of the church ; that being generally held the most important part of the sanctuary.

The third by *carreaux*, squares, or lozenges ; importing, perhaps, unity of interest, equality of condition, regularity of manners ; and, no doubt, pointing out the indispensible duty we are under of *dealing up-on the square*. By us they are called DIAMONDS, from their resemblance to the modern improved cut of precious stones, and possibly symbolical of riches acquired by arts and commerce.

The fourth class by *trefle*, the trefoil, or clover-grass, to which the old pip bears a remote likeness—Our neighbours the Dutch call it by its proper name, *klaaver*, clover, but we, absurdly, CLUB ; the reason whereof will however plainly appear, when we come to speak of the Spanish cards.

By the four kings, we are to understand, the four flourishing monarchies of the JEWS under DAVID ; of the GREEKS in the time of ALEXANDER the GREAT ; of the ROMANS under JULIUS CÆSAR, after the Pharsalian Field ; and of the FRANKS under CHARLEMAGNE ; the names of which heroes were originally depicted

upon cards ; and, on those of France, are preserved to this day.

The proper companions for kings were presumed to be MAJESTY, WISDOM, PIETY, FORTITUDE ; which excellencies are shadowed under the four Queens, who bore the names of ARGINE (an anagram on *regina*, signifying queen by birth or descent), PALLAS, ESTHER, JUDITH, as may still be seen on many French cards.

It has been a matter of debate among the curious, whether the pages, or valets, (which we call knaves), the attendants upon the kings and queens, were intended for knights, or esquires : by their figures they appear to be only shield, or armour-bearers —yet the names of LAHIRE, and HOGIER, which we commonly meet with upon the old French cards, corresponding with those of two celebrated knights who flourished about the time when cards were invented, puts it past a doubt that they were originally meant to be of equestrian order.

At what time cards were introduced into Spain is uncertain ; but it is very probable that they soon became a general pastime among the nobility, and the fashionable diversion of every court in Europe, who for a century or upwards procured them from Paris, where they were first fabricated.

But it is somewhat remarkable, that the Spaniards, as soon as they set about manufacturing them, varied all the Types—there is not a single character or name remaining, the court cards excepted, of which we

shall speak hereafter. The *pique* they turned into *espada*, a sword, whence comes our 'spade.—The *coeur* into the sacramental pix; and for the ace of that suit a baptismal font; thereby pointing out the two grand mysteries of the church, BAPTISM and the EUCHARIST.—The *carreaux*, or diamonds, into *dineros*, coin—and the *trefle* into *bastos*, knotty cudgels, whence we derive our CLUBS.

The four orders of subjects are nevertheless as well expressed, though varying somewhat from the mind of the inventor.

It is also observable, that in the Spanish court-cards there are no queens.—This may possibly have arisen from certain austere notions respecting women, for which that nation has always been remarkable; but much more so formerly than at present. In lieu of Queens they have knights on horseback, which serves to establish the opinion that the card-attendants upon majesty, were never meant to be of inferior degree.—The court-cards of Spain then, are king, knight, 'squire—neither have they any tens.

Hitherto the English, from the first introduction of cards as a manufacture in the reign of K. Henry VIII, have preserved the types and characters of France; but the names of two of the suits, the Spade and Club, are evidently taken from those of Spain.—Names indeed are generally accounted arbitrary; nor can there be a stronger evidence produced, than that of calling a lance a *spade*, and a harmless blade of clover, a *cudgel*.

Come we next briefly to speak of the *new-designed* COPPER-PLATE PATENT-CARDS, herewith humbly offered to the candour and patronage of the public.

By the four kings we may as well suppose the four present powerful and flourishing monarchies of Europe, viz. Great-Britain, France, Spain and Prussia, as to carry our Players back to the different periods when JUDEA, GREECE, ROME, and the EMPIRE, were each the pride of the world.—Such then are our kings.

The virtues of sovereigns ought to be inherent—their high office originally imports no less: upon which consideration, we beg leave to dismiss their symbolical majesties, and in their stead, to usher in their proper queens—their queen comforts.

To preserve uniformity in the design, we have chosen for the attendants, hitherto called KNAVES, one of the body-guard of each court; who may as well hereafter be called the GUARD of such a suit.

The four suits have undergone no more alteration than seemed necessary to point out their original meaning.

For the Spade, which ought to be a pike or lance, is given the espontoon of our first regiment of guards.

The clerical order is represented by the chalice, or sacramental cup; upon which the embossed heart serves only to point out the commonly received name of that suit.

The Diamond is engraved to resemble the modern improved cut of precious stones: which, being printed in yellow, may serve to remind us of the Topaz.

And, for our Club, the trefoil, or clover-grass, is restored both in form and in colour.

We have therefore four colours which novelty may not be unpleasing: and it is possible that, in a short time, the names of PIKE, CHALICE, TOPAZ, CLOVER, will be as familiar in the mouths of English card-players, as SPADE, HEART, DIAMOND, CLUB.

The designs are entirely new, the joint endeavours of several respectable artists, studious to please, and emulous to outvie everything of this kind which has appeared before.

Upon the whole, they are submitted to the public as a pack of cards, in which the antiquated and grotesque are rejected, the misnomers explained and removed, and much of the original meaning of the inventor revived."

APPENDIX V.

DEANS OF WESTMINSTER

Who have been Governors of the Grey Coat Hospital.

Bp. Spratt, d. 1713.	Dean Ireland, d. 1842.
Bp. Atterbury, banished . 1723.	² Dean Turton, left 1845.
Bp. Bradford, d. 1731.	³ Dean Wilberforce, left 1845.
Bp. Wilcocks, d. 1756.	Dean Buckland, 1856.
Bp. Pearce, d. 1769.	⁴ Dean Trench, left 1863.
Bp. Thomas, d. 1774.	Dean Stanley, d. 1881.
¹ Bp. Horsley, left 1802.	Dean Bradley.
Dean Vincent, d. 1816.	

1. Promoted to the See of St. Asaph.

2. Promoted to the See of Ely.

3. Promoted to the See of Oxford, and in 1869 to Winchester.

4. Promoted to the Archbishopric of Dublin.

PRESIDENTS.

Bp. Moore, d. 1714.	Archbp. Moore, d. 1806.
Bp. Smallridge, d. 1719.	Archbp. Sutton, d. 1828.
Archbp. Wake, d. 1737.	Archbp. Howley, d. 1848.
Archbp. Potter, d. 1747.	Archbp. Summers, d. 1862
Archbp. Herring, d. 1757.	Archbp. Longley, d. 1865.
Archbp. Hutton, d. 1758.	Archbp. Tait. President
Archbp. Secker, d. 1768.	when the Corporation
Archbp. Cornwallis, d. 1783.	was dissolved, 1873.

GOVERNORS

Who have held office under the Scheme of the Endowed Schools' Commissioners, 1873, and the Amending Scheme of the Charity Commissioners.

Ex-Officio.

(a) The Deans of Westminster—

- (1) The Very Rev. Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D.
- (2) The Very Rev. George Granville Bradley, D.D.

(b) The Members of Parliament for Westminster—

- (1) The Right Hon. W. H. Smith.
- (2) Sir Charles Russell, K.C.
- (3) Lord Algernon Percy.
- (4) W. Burdett Coutts, Esq.
- (5) The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen (Viscount Goschen).
- (6) The Hon. W. F. D. Smith.
- (7) Colonel the Hon. Heneage Legge.

Nominated and Co-Opted Governors:

1873. Joseph K. Aston, Esq.
1873. Robert D. Baxter, Esq., 1861.
1880. The Rev. Brymer Belcher, Vicar of St. Gabriel's, Piinlico.
1893. *Miss Gertrude Ireland Blackburne.*
1890. The Rev. Canon Blackley, Vicar of St. James-the-Less, Westminster.
1884. The Rev. A. Gerald Bowman, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Westminster.
1883. *Miss G. Bramston.*
1873. The Baroness Burdett Coutts.
1876. Harriett Lady Burrell.
1880. The Lady Frederick Cavendish.
1873. The Rev. Canon W. Conway, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1864.
1873. Mrs. Conway.
1873. John Lettsom Elliott, Esq., 1832.
1875. The Rev. Canon F. W. Farrar, D.D., Rector of Margaret's, Westminster (and Archdeacon of Westminster and Dean of Canterbury).
1883. The Rev. Canon C. W. Furse, Rector of St. John's, Westminster (Archdeacon of Westminster).
1883. Stewart Helder, Esq.
1901. *The Rev. Canon H. Hensley Henson*, Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster.
1886. *George N. Hooper, Esq.*
1873. Henry A. Hunt, Esq. C.B. (afterwards Sir H. A. Hunt, K.C.B.), 1857.
1887. *Henry A. Hunt, Esq.*, Junior.
1873. Miss Julia Ward Hunt.

1890. Miss Marion Jackson (Sister Marion Faith of Wantage).
1873. The Ven. Archdeacon John Jennings, Rector of St. John's, Westminster, 1834.
1899. David Hope Kyd, Esq., M.L.S.B.
1884. *Miss Mary A. Lewis* (re-elected in 1900).
1874. Viscount Mahon (now Earl Stanhope).
1896. *The Rev. G. Miller*, Vicar of Holy Trinity, Westminster.
1873. *G. Taverner Miller, Esq.*, J.P., 1867.
1898. A. H. A. Morton, Esq., M.P.
1902. *The Rev. G. Napier*, Vicar of St. Mary's, Westminster.
1889. *The Rev. the Hon. John Stafford Northcote* Vicar of St. Andrew's, Westminster.
1899. *The Hon. Mrs. J. S. Northcote*.
1897. *The Rev. A. W. Oxford*, Incumbent of St. Philips, Regent Street.
1876. Mrs. Reginald Palgrave (now Lady Palgrave).
1874. The Rev. Henry Salway, Vicar of St. Andrew's Westminster.
1888. Major-General C. A. Sim, R.E. (retired).
1897. *Mrs. C. A. Sim*.
1880. The Rev. William M. Sinclair, Vicar of St. Stephen's Westminster (Archdeacon of London).
1873. Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
1898. *R. W. Granville Smith, Esq.*, J.P. L.C.C.
1895. Sir Walter de Souza, L.C.C.
1898. *Russell Spokes, Esq.*, L.C.C.
1873. George Andrew Spottiswoode, Esq.
1873. *Mrs. G. A. Spottiswoode*.
1901. The Rev. Prebendary John Storrs, Vicar of St. Peter's, Eaton Square.

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1873. *The Right Honourable John G. Talbot, M.P.,*
 1867.
1874. *The Hon. Mrs. J. G. Talbot.*
1873. The Rev. W. Tenant, Vicar of St. Stephen's,
 Westminster, 1851.
1879. *John Charles Thynne, Esq.*
1894. *The Rev. W. H. G. Twining*, Vicar of St.
 Stephen's, Westminster.
1895. Mrs. Sidney Webb.
1873. Joseph Carter Wood, Esq., 1862.

The ladies and gentlemen whose names are printed in italics, constitute the Governing Body of 1902. The date after the name of a Governor, shews the year of his election on the Governing Body before its reconstitution.

The Chairmen of the Governors.

1873. Henry Arthur Hunt, Esq., C.B. (afterwards
 Sir Henry).
1874. Dudley Robert Smith, Esq.
1878. (October), The Rev. Canon, F. W. Farrar,
 D.D., F.R.S. (Dean of Canterbury).
1879. George A. Spottiswoode, Esq.
1884. The Rev. Canon, C. W. Furse (Archdeacon).
1889. John Charles Thynne, Esq.
1894. Major-General C. A. Sim, R.E. (retired).
1897. (October), The Rev. the Hon. J. S. Northcote.

Head Mistresses.

1874. Miss Day, Grey Coat Hospital, Westminster.
1894. Miss Holmes, Queen Anne's School, Caversham

Secretary.

1876. C. Spencer Smith, Esq.

JOHN W. MILLER
Bookseller, Etc.
26 West Cliff Rd.
RAMSGATE

